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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1807.

ONE PENNY.

"DEAD ACRE: A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE," BY C. H. ROSS, IS CONTINUED IN THIS NUMBER.

THE FENIAN RISING.

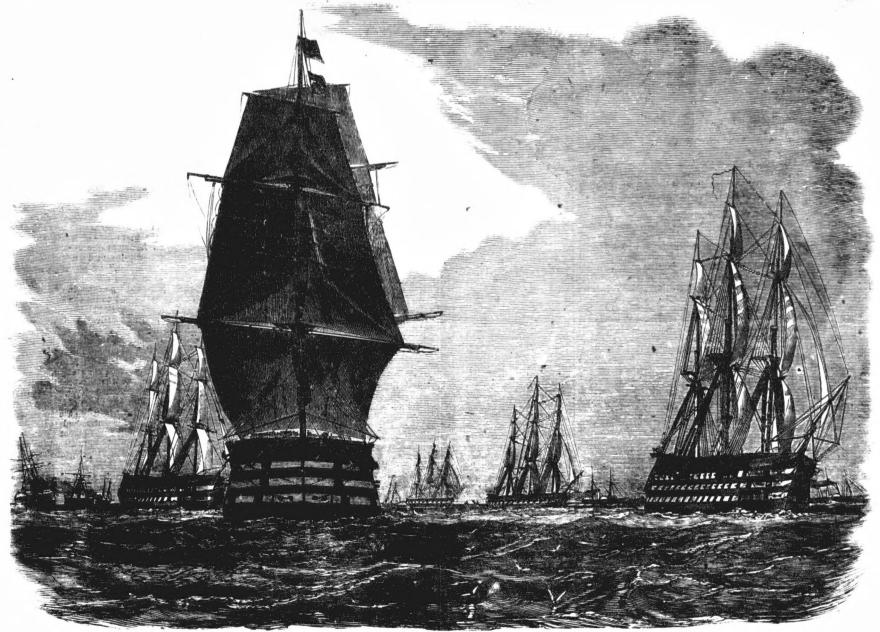
happens to be able nowhere to find a central head-quarters, when its only chance is to drag on a wretched existence, skulking in the recesses of bleak mountains, and lurking behind hedgerows, or rather those lovely-piled stone walls, which are to Ireland what hedgerows are to Devonshire. Fenianism is widely diffused, and THE FENIAN KISING.

The news which we are receiving from Ireland continues to be of the most reassuring description. We hear, it is true, of repeated seizures of arms, frequent arrests, "suspicious personages" innumerable, lurking around suspected neighbourhoods, general agitation, unrest, and disquiet; but all these are the inseparable accompaniments of such a movement. It is not possible that even an effort at national insurrection, however futile, as in the present case it might be, should not cause an unpleasant amount of commotion.

That, especially, must this happen when, as with Fenianism, it

annoying. It is far extended because it is weak, and it is deficult to put down at a moment's notice because it is far extended. Who can suppose that now, when the weather is so fiercely cold, when so scanty a shelter can be found on the barren Irish hill, these wretched, disaffected, misguided, infatuated Celts would be content to bear the privations of exposure to an inclement sky, the alternate frost, sleet, snow, rain, and wind which we are at present having, if they saw any reasonable chance of bringing their efforts to bear with any prospect of success, however slender, upon any one point?

The authorities of Liverpo ol have taken the most angle precau-



DESPATCH OF ENGLISH SQUADRON FOR IRELAND.

LONDON EDITION.

tions against the possibility of an insurrection or riot by the Fenians known to be in the town. Measures have been adopted to protect the arms belonging to the volunteer regiments. At the Custom house a strong guard has been organised; 300 clerks attached to house a strong guard has been organised; 300 clerks attached to the Post-office, Inland Revenue, and Customs Department, have volunteered their services to protect the building and its contents, should the need arise. They have been armed. A body of 800 marines, from Woolwich, have been put on board her Majasty's ship Doneyal, in the Mersey. Her Majesty's ship Lord Clyde, iron-clad, is on her way to Liverpool from Queenstown, and her Majesty's ship Wyvern, from Holyhead. An additional body of soldiers has been ordered from Chester. The dock-gate men and policemen have been sworn as special constables, and all the water mains have been untunder the care of efficient men. All the volunteers on duty put under the care of efficient men. All the volunteers on duty have orders to carry, in addition to their usual ammunition, twenty extra rounds of hall cartridge.

Fenian hands are roaming, though in an uncomfortable and frost-bitten manner, on the hills; the Habers Corpus is suspended; almost every day the police discover some nice little nest-egg of pikes, petroleum, and pistols; the Irish Republic has been proclaimed; and the whole country has been urged to rise against the brutal Saxon. Under these circumstances, we invite the attention claimed; and the whole country has been urged to rise against the brutal Saxon. Under these circumstances, we invite the attention of foreign critics to the fact that the brutal Saxon—the representative of British tyranny—Lord Abercorn, went to the theatre at Dublin the other night, and was received with enthusiastic acclamations. The plain truth is that the Tory Lord-Lieutenant has shown himself to be personally a brave and generous nobleman, and forthwith the instinctive loyalty of the Irish nature is enlisted on his side, as it would be with tenfold force on behalf of a Prince of the blood who ventured across St. George's Channel to win the affections of a most warm-hearted people. When will the truth be fairly admitted, that Ireland must be governed after the fashion of the Irish, and that it is ridiculous to thrust English laws dow Celtic throats at the bayonet's point? When will the truth be fairly after the fashion of

There have been a number of arrests made in Cork, Ourenstown Charlesville, Clonmel, and other places, but no remarkable incident is connected with them. The most important of them is that of Michael Gleeson, brother of the notorious General Gleeson, who was connected with them. The most important of them is that of Alichael Gleeson, brother of the notorious General Gleeson, who was arrested on the 14th in a farmer's house within a few miles of Nenagh. The Publin Gazette contains a proclamation offering a reward of £100 for information which shall lead to the arrest of another person of the game page, "Captalu Joseph Gleegon," who, on the 6th instant, accompanied by an armed body, murdered a man named Tracy, and committed other outrages in the barony of Skerrin, county Tipperary. A similar reward is also offered for the arrest of Charles Bourke, of Kilcroke, county Tipperary, who set fire to the house of a pensioner on his refusal to join the insurgents on the morning of the 6th. The other Bourke, the Fenian general, who was conveyed from Tipperary to Clonnel with forty other prisoners, is described as a person whose features and appearance are of an inferior type, although his countenance denotes some mental energy. He is in very bad health, has a wasted leg, and was obliged to use a stick in walking. Of the other prisoners, saveral were young men rather well dressed, appearantly farmers' sons, a few were elderly or even old men, and the greater number were of a vary infarior class, some even ragged. As they were marched down the town to the railway station, a large crowd of men, women, and children followed them, the men and boys cheering, and the women uttering loud lamentations. Some of the prisoners waved their hats, and cheered. John Sheehan, a private of the North Cork Militis, who has been fully identified as having taken a promin nt part in the attack on the police at Kilmallock, and repeatedly fired at Head-constable Adams, has been committed to Limerick Gaol, cn a charge of high treason. John Cleary, the son of a respectable farmer, and a cousin of Dr. Cleary, who was shot at Kilmallock. a charge of high treason. John Cleary, the son of a respectable farmer, and a cough of Dr. Cleary, who was shot at Kilmallock, has been arrested, but the nature of the evidence against him is not known. In Dublin, a few days since, the police arrested a man in a state of intoxication. The prisoner drew a revolver, and attempted known. In Dubin, a state of intoxication. state of intoxication. The prisoner drew a revolver, and attempted to shoot the policeman, but was overpowered, and has been committed on the charge of having firearms in a proclaimed district without a licence. There have been no further arrests, nor scieures of arms or ammunition in Dublin and its vicinity. Some old rails were through across the railway near the Curragh. No damage,

however, was done.

The special commission for the county of Dublin, and for the county of the City of Dublin, have passed the Great Seal, and have been issued from the Hanaper Office. It is in contemplation by the Government to issue special commissions for Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork, but the final order has not yet been made. The names of the judges who will preside will not be known until their lordships' return from the assizes. The commissions cannot open until the fith or 8th of April, and the trials cannot take place until a week afterwards. There will in reality be but two commissions, not four as some of our contemporaries state—one for Dublin and another for the three counties named. Three judges will preside in each court.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pasterel the there of which is St.

Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral, the theme of which is St. Patrick. His Eminence refers to the subject of Fenianism, and says: "I have learned, on the best suthority, that the rural population, the bone and sines of the country, could not be induced to join in any attempt to resist authority, or violate the law. This feeling, I believe, is prevalent in every part of the kingdom. Though the people sorely feel their grievances, they are determined not to have any recourse to revolution, violence, or bloodshed in order to obtain radress." He praises the lenity and mederation of the flevernment, the humanity of the police, the mibitary, and all who were actively engaged in preserving the public nears. "All," says his Eminence, "seem to have been animated with a most praisaworthy spirit of humanity."

Sunday being St. Petrick's-day, some rioting was anticipated, but throughout the city and county of Dublin the greatest tranquillity preveiled. The public-houses were not closed either Saturday night or Sunday night. The reports from the south of Ireland represented all peaceful.

A dispatch from Limerick Junction reports all quiet there, but adds that signal-free were chartered on Cappath walls Mountains, in consequence of which a bree of military and folice were despatched in the direction. Severe and saturn all ever the country. In consequence of saverity of weather the usual custom of trooping the colours at the Castle on the anniversary of St. Patrick was not observed. The number of dranken cases at the metropolitan police-courts on Monday was unprecedentedly small, between thirty and forty; the usual average of such cases on Monday being mearly 300.

Twenty-five arrows have been made in Engis. Forty-one Fenian prisoners have been removed from Richmond Bridewell to Kilmainham, where the charges against them are being investigated. rdinal Culten has issued a pastoral, the theme of which is St ch. His Eminence refurs to the subject of Fenianism, and

gated,

The other morning a steamer, bound from the Clyde to South
America, went ashore close by the railway station at Salt-hill.
Her name is Troobestos Bastos, and she has become a total
wreck. Crew, captain, and six men all saved

Our illustrations in connection with Fenianism this week comprise four engravings, which will be found on three pages of our paper. The first is the departure of the squadron for Ireland; another is a sketch of her Majesty's steam ship Terrible, one of the vessels despatched to Ireland, and a scene on board the Terrible of sailors dripking the health of a young middle, on his being ordered for "netive service." They are doubtless telling him there will be "some cutting-out work" for him, and that he will "soon smell powder." There is also an engraving of a troop of Lancers in search of the Fenian "army."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.

On Thursday, the 14th, the Lerds had a long discussion on the above subject. Earl Dalhousie called the attention of their lordships to the recent report of the commission. Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Longford, Under-Secretary for War, and the Duke of Cambridge, took part in the debate.

"WHO'LL SERVE THE QUEEN?"

eference to the debate on the recruiting question in the House last week we present our readers with a humorous sketch, by "Phiz," of a recruiting sergeant endeavouring to prevail upon some country humpkins to "take the shilling." The engraving tells the whole story so well that a description of it is quite super-

REFORM STATISTICS.

In the Commons, after the usual number of questions had been nt the Commons, after the usual nameer of questions had been put and answered, Mr. Locke asked why certain statisties, which had been referred to by Lord Cramborne, had not been produced, and what bearing they had on the proposed Government measure. Mr. Hardy, in order to give the Chamcellor of the Exchequer an Mr. Hardy, in order to give the Chancellor of the Exchequer an opportunity of speaking later in the evening, replied to the first part of the hon member's question, stating that the papers would be ready on Monday. Mr. Gladstone rose to put two questions: first, whether the Government Reform Bill would be in the hands first, whether the Government Retorm. But would be in the mands of members on Tuesday morning; second, whether a vote would be asked for on the introduction of the Navy Estimates in the absence of the First Lord. Mr. White, one of the members for Brighton, spoke next, and made rather a mistake in stating that "about 70 years ago Mr. Sheridan observed that the English people had no faith in the 'Little Isaac' class of politicians." The Chanceller of the Exphancer was allowed of Mr. White in the following opening faith in the 'Little Isaac' class of politicians." The Chancellor of the Exchequer soon disposed of Mr. White in the following opening sentence of his reply:—'I need not trouble the House with any remarks on the observations of the successor to Mr. Sheridan' (Great laughter.) This is one of the happiest repartees that has been given the House for many a long day. After some more desultory observations from various members, Laid H. Lennox rose, amid loud cheers, to move the Navy Estimates. The noble lord commenced by stating that this year £10,926,250 would be asked—which, taking into account a supplementary Estimate moval last commenced by stating that this year 4,10,20,200 would be asked —which, taking into account a supplementary Estimate moved last year—would be an excess of 4491,000 over the actual expenditure of 1866-67. This year the effective services would cast 49,867,750 —being an increase of 4,480,000—and the non-effective services \$2,000,000, but over many items of these services, such as half-pay, pensions, ormy transports, and the like, the Admiralty had no control. The number of men was reduced from 37,500 to 37,015, though from years the cost had only such from though from various causes the cost had only sunk from £1,990,862 to £1,982,000. The noble lord was loudly cheered at the close of his speech, and, after a short discussion, the chairman reported progress, without any vote being taken.

THE LAW OF BANKBUPTCY.

The Attorney-General brought in three bills for the amendment of the Law of Bankruptey. Among other things he proposes to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud, and to extend the Small Debts' Act to £50. After some remarks from Mr. Goschen and other members, the three bills were brought in and read a first time.

TURKEY AND THE SERVIA FORTRESSES.

In the Lords on Friday, the 15th, Lord Derby stated that an arrangement of the questions in dispute between the Porte and the Prince of Servia had been effected, whereby the fortress of Belgrade was to be made over to Servia, which would be left practically independent, although still subject to the sovereignty of the Porte. Lord Derby also stated the substance of a communication from Lord Lyons, conveying an assurance that the Turkish Government was taking serious measures to improve the condition of its Christian subjects.

REFORM AND "SANDWICKES"

The remainder of the sitting was taken up by Earl Grey on Reform, and the Earl of Shaftesbury and other noble lords on the walking "sandwiches" or perambulating boardsmen.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Otway, the member for Chatham moved a resolution declaring that the punishment and flogging in the army is unnecessary in time of peace. There was a long debute on the subject, and ultimately Mr. Otway's motion was carried by a majority of one, the numbers being 108 to 107. The result was greated with loud numbers being 108 to cheers by the Liberals.

REFORM! REFORM!!! REFORM!!!

The introduction of the Government Reform Bill by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday last, caused a good deal cexcitement both inside and outside of St. Stephen's. Soon after midnight on Sunday, some fifty persons were waiting outside Westminster Hall, and the number was gradually increased up to six o'clock in the morning, when the doors were opened. The greater part of those present were only there as the locus tenes of the real members' ticket-holders. Long before the speakar made his appearance, nearly every available seat was occupied. Among the peers and other distinguished personages were present—The Prince of Wales, who occupied a seat in the Peers' box, at the Ministerial side of the House, and remained about two hours. His Excellency the American Minister, Mr. Adams, came early, and took the place in the Diplomatic Gallery, just over the clock. The Duke of Argyle, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Dufferin, and the Earl of Devon were also in this portion of the chamber. The boxes to the right and left of the door were occupied by several noble lords, including the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Halifax, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord midnight on Sunday, some fifty persons were waiting outside West in this portion of the chamber. The boxes to the right and left of the door were occupied by several noble lords, including the Earl of Clarendon, Viscount Halifax, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord Monson, Lord Eversley, Lord Lyveden, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Daralcy, the Earl of Kimberley, the Bishop of Peterborough, and others. After the routine business had been gone through, the Chanceltor of the Exchequer rose, auxid cheers from the Ministerial side of the House, to introduce a Bill for the Reform of the Representation of the People. The right hon, gentleman, in the beginning of his speech, said the Bill of the Government would have

in view the bestowal of popular privileges, and not the admission of democratic rights. With this view it was proposd to base the borough franchise, in accordance with the decision of last year, on the payment of rates. Any person occupying a house and paying his rates personally would have a vote. There were in the boroughs 1,367,000 male occupiers, of whom 644,000 now were entitled to votes, and of the remainder there were 237,000 who paid their own rates, and who would be enfranchised by the bill. The toral number of household voters under the bill would be 881,000. The county occupation franchise would be a £15 rating, which would qualify 171,000 additional voters. The four other franchises would also apply to counties, making an addition of probably 800,000 voters. The fancy franchises would consist of all persons who paid £1 direct taxation, or who had either £50 in the funds or savings bank, together with an educational qualification. Mr. Gheistone followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose digores he questioned, and ridiculed the idea of dual votes. After a good dual of talk from both sides of the House, the Bill was read a first time, and stands for second reading on Monday next.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC BILL.

On Tuesday, on the motion of going into committee on this Bill, in the Lords, Lord Cairns, in a masterly maiden speech arged Lord Redesdale to withdraw the Bill, which, after some discussion he agreed to, and the Bill was withdrawn.

MORE REFORM.

In the Commons, several members on both sides of the House asked questions respecting the new Reform Bill. Mr. Disraeli replied that the second reading of the Bill would be the time for him to answer the questions.

MR. DI-RABLI HIMSELF AGAIN.

MR. DIRABLI HIMSELF AGAIN.

Mr. Bugge, amid loud cheers from the Ministerial burdhes, asked whether Mr. Leatham, Mr. Vanderbyl, Mr. E. Watkin, and Mr. A. Seymour, who have been reported by commissions as guilty of bribery, are the M.P.'s of the same name, and whether it is intended to remove them from the Commission of the Peace. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a half comic expression on his face, replied in the following happy style:—The questions put to me by my hon. friend are questions which it is no doubt very difficult to answer (a laugh), because in the annals of our jurisprudence there is, it appears to me, no chromstance more startling than the frequent instances of mistaken identity. (Laughter.) I think, therefore that any individual occupying at the present day so responsible a position as that which I have the honour to hold ought to be extremely cautious in giving an opinion on matters with regard with regard to which such a mistake might occur. (A laugh.) There is certainly a very considerable similarity in the names (renewed laughter) which have been quoted by my hon, friend, and those which are habitually used by some members of this House. (A laugh.) But then, if, on the other hand. I were to judge of the accuracy of the then, if, on the other hand, I were to judge of the accuracy of the views on this point which he seems to entertain by the general tone of expression and conduct of the gentlemen, to whom I suppose he refers, I should say, looking at the purity of their motives, the highly liberal tone which they always adopt, and the readiness which they invariably show in condemning anything like Tory corruption (a laugh), there is primal facie evidence that they cannot really be the same persons. (Great laughter.) I regard it to be my duty as leader of the House to give all the information I can to its members, and to suggest to them on all occasions the most tractical means of and to suggest to them on all occasions the most practical means of and to suggest to them on all occasions the most practical means of securing the object they wish to attain. I would then suggest to my hon, friend that a select committee would furnish a better mode of ascertaining the truth in this instance than any information which I have it in my power to supply. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Sheridan's annual motion for a further reduction in the Fire Insurance Duty, was defeated by the previous question being carried by 215 to 156.

Late in the evening there was a discussion on the recent appointment of Mr. Churchward, as a magistrate of Dover, it being alleged that gentleman had been convicted of bribery by a Select mmittee some years ago.

THE MUSTEL ORGAN.-A new harmonium of extraordinary capabilities was exhibited on Saturday evening, in the presence of the most technically-critical audience that could be collected together in London. This wonderful instrument has none of the defects which are found in all other harmoniums that we have theard, while it possesses advantages which have no parallel elsewhere. The pure, soft, rich quality of tone that distinguishes avery stop on "Mustel's organ" is unalloyed with that thin, reedy, grating sound which mars the best effects of most harmoniums. The instrument on which M. Lemmens discoursed such cloquent music is provided with a newly-invented mechanism, called "Dawes's patent moledy attachment," by means of which the theme may be kept as distinct from the accompaniment as though it were assigned to an independent instrument. In quality of tone the melody attachment may be likened to the vox humana stop on the organ, but of course it may be varied almost ad infinitum by combination with other stops. This contrivance might be applied combination with other stops. This contrivance might be applied to any instrument, but it is as yet affixed only to Mustel's organ, which has the additional advantage of a singularly-rapid articulation. The most elaborate pianoforte music can thus be performed upon it as readily as on the instrument which is to be found in upon it as readily as on the instrument which is to be found in every house, and in most cases with much more effect. This was most sati-factorily demonstrated by the manger in which M. Lemmens, an enthusiastic and accomplished player, performed the overture to "Guillaume Tell" and many pieces of his own composition, which were not only specially adapted to the purpose, but which also displayed much fertility of invention and musician-like skill. The special qualities of the instrument cannot be explained on paper, and we therefore counsel our readers to attend the stances musicales to be given by M. Lammens at 210, Regent-street, every Monday and Thursday afternoop. Monday and Thursday afternoon.

We understand that the committee of the Defence We understand that the committee of the Defence Association, in the matter of Overend, Gurney, and Co. (Limited), have filed a bill in Chancery against the directors of the company and the executors of the late Mr. F. A. Gibb, in order to establish the right of their constituents to recover the whole of the money which they have already paid, or may ultimately lose on their respective shares. The ground on which these proceedings are taken is, of course, the alleged misrepresentations in founding the concern. The active partners in the cliffon of Course,

LONDON GOSSIP.

The election for Boston took place on Saturday

last, when Mr. Parry was returned without opposition,

The charge murle by an official liquidator in a recent case for seven mentles' work in liquidating the affairs of a nt case for seven months'

The estimate for the vote "on account" of civil services required for the year ending March 31, 1868, has been published. The total of the vote is shown to be £1.924.000.

Lord Carrington has announced his intention of paying, in three has alments, to his tenants, the entire amount of their losses from cattle plague. His lerdship has already paid the first instalment.

It is reported that one of the most influential newspapers in Paris is about to bring an action for libel against one our Radical papers, for stating that it had "sold" its support t Prussia during the late campaign.

The charge against Governor Eyre will be made before the Market Drayton Bench either on Friday or Saturday next. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, as before, will appear for the pro-secution, and Mr. Poland for the defendant.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. George Anderson, the Director of the Queen's Private Band, has mot with a serious accident. In stepping, the other day, from a penny steamboat, he fell, and broke his collar-bone. From this untoward event he is auffering severely.

The last scientific toy we (Builder) hear of from America is in the shape of some cigar-holders made of paper and quill, each showing a blank medallion, on which, however, a photograph is developed in a few moments when the holder is used for its intended purpose. It appears from experiment that the ammonia of the smoke is the developing agent, but the exact nature of the action has not yet been explained.

At the forthcoming sale of the effects of the late Mr. Harvey Berrow Tymbs, of Worcester, Messrs. Bentley and Hill will dispose of a warrant for the payment of £500 to Sh that will dispose of a warrant for the payment of 2000 to Sir Charles Wolseley, being his half year's allowance for his continued attention to the service of the Commonwealth. The warrant is dated 20th December, 1655, the receipt of Sir Charles Wolseley is appended to it, and at the top it bears the veritable autograph (Oliver P.) of the Brewer Protector.

The new novel, "The Beaucleres," by Charles Clarke (the author of "Charlie Thornhili"), so long promised, has made its very welcome appearance. Report says that the author is employed upon another work of the same kind for an eminent firm. In sporting language, the sensational novelists are coming back to writers of the school of Whyte Melville and Charles Clarke, o at least describe probabilities, and know the society they pretend to depict.

The coroner's inquiry respecting the circumstances attending the death of the man, Michael Walton, who had been found insensible in Long-walk, Bermond-ey, was concluded at Guy's Hamilton on Salanday arange. It will be a solution of the coronal control found insensible in Long-walk, Bermondsey, was concluded at Guy's Hospital, on Saturday evening. It will be remembered that the police at first thought the man was intoxicated, and treated him as if nothing else ailed him. Afterwards they took him to the hospital, where he died in about three hours. A verdict of "Manslaughter" against some person or persons unknown was returned.

On the 13th inst. the new Exchange at Bradford, of

On the 13th inst. the new Exchange at bradford, of which the foundation-stone was laid in August, 1864, by Lord Palmerston, was inaugurated. A luncheon was given in the building, and the assemblage was addressed by Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., the mayor of Leeds, the mayor of Grimsby, and a number of other gentlemen. Politics were almost entirely excluded from the speeches, the principal topics touched upon relating to the progress of trade and commerce in the locality and the country generally.

A return has just been published which shows that the number of conditates who presented themselves for examina-tion at the training colleges at Christmas, 1866, was 1,614, against 1,555 at the previous Christmas, of whom 1,207 passed their ex-1,555 at the previous Christmas, of whom 1,207 passed their examination, against 1,306 at the previous Christmas. The number of those who entered the training colleges in January, 1867, was 1,121, against 1,215 in January, 1866; and the number of pupil-teachers apprenticed in 1866 was 3,070 against 2,631 in the pre-

The dead body of a new-born child was found, on The dead body of a new-born child was found, on Wednesday se'night under the seat of a third-class carriage at the London Bridge railway-station. Whilst the carriage searchers were engaged in examining the carriages, one of them found a neatly made up brown paper parcel. It was sealed at both ends. When opened it was found to contain the body of a female child, wrapped in a piece of calico and a lady's cambric pocket handkerchief. A surgeon was called, and he was of opinion that the child had been born alive, and had only recently died. The train in which it was found had only just been cleared of passengers.

Dr. Livingstone, whose great services cannot be

Dr. Livingstone, whose great services cannot be exaggerated has perished in the midst of prosecuting his labours in behalf of the cause in which his whole life has been engaged with honour to himself, and benefit to the world at large. His death must excite the deepest regret throughout this country, and though he has been hurried into a hastily-dug grave for away in an African wilderness, probably without a prayer being said over him, or a mourner to shed a tear upon it, his name will ever live among those champions of scientific discoverers who have sacrificed their lives as the pioneers of civilisation.

The engine-drivers and stokers upon the North-Dr. Livingstone, whose great services cannot be

The engine-drivers and stokers upon the North-The engine-drivers and stokers upon the North-Eastern and Brighton and South-Coast Railways have anneunced that unless they receive an increase in wages, and better arrangements as to times and journeys, they will throw up their situations. Now, though we have the greatest possible objection to anything that partakes of the nature of intimidation, we do, to a certain extent, sympathise with this class of working-men, to whose care and guidance thousands and thousands of lives are trusted. What is it that they ask? Drivers want 7c. 6d. a day, figured 4s. 6d., and that ten hours' work, or 150 miles' run, shall be considered a day's work. Considering the eccentricities of our climate—how it changes "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," without much warning—and that these men are liable to be out all weathers, we do not think there is anything very exorbisevere," without much warning—and that these is anything very exorbi-be out all weathers, we do not think there is anything very exorbi-tant in their demands. Had they brought them und r the notice of the public in a less objectionable manner, we should not have had even the smallest fault to find. As it is we hope boards of directors will be magnanimous, and, while conceding what is asked, forgive the mode of petition

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

The frigate Silvylle has just left Rochefort for on, to embark a number of convicts for New Caledoni

Mme. Andre, the victim of the murder committed at Havre in the Rue Bengainville by her daughter-in-law, Ernestine Sénéchal, has expired from the effect of the wounds received.

Joachim, who had accepted engagements from the asical Union of Copenhagen for several concerts during the present son, has been obliged to excuse himself, but has arranged to go here next year instead

At a time when the possibility of greater freedom the press is being discussed in France, we read with interest any works on that subject coming from other countries. Her Majescy Spain has just said her little word on the matter, and it is clear e is no friend to open discussion.

The Rhone has left Antwerp on her return to France. The present of 2,000ft, sent by the King of the Belgians to be distributed amongst the crew of that vessel, but not accepted. is to be handed over to the wounded of the Belgio-Mexican corporate no may stand in need of assistance,

Professor Niels W. Gade gave lately a grand concert at Copenhagen, assisted by the orchestra and chorus of the Musical Union. Only compositions of his own were performed, chosen from different periods of his life; for instance, his first and his last compositions were given: the Ossian overture, and the Crusaders.

The report spread by some imaginative journalists, to the effect that Baron von Beust is about to turn Roman Catholic, in order to increase his influence with the clergy, is a simple invention. Had it been true, it would really have been an instance of devotion only to be equalled by that of the actor who dyed himself black all over whenever he played Othello.

The Porte has consented to evacuate the Servian ortresses, in consideration of the promise of the great Powers that the sovereignty of Turkey over Servia shall be maintained. The Prussian Lieu: Colonel Krensky has arrived at Belgrade, and paid risits to the Prince of Servia, his ministers and to the Turkish governor of the citadel.

A railway train coming from Berlin attracted some ttention at Compiègne a few days ago from the unusual appearance of one of the trucks. This contained an equestrian statue of le King of Prussia on its way to the Exhibition. As this statue has of colossal dimensions, a necessity areas to remove the head, as full as that of the horse, for convenience of transport.

In our last impression we announced the appointcent of Count Taafe as Austrian Minister of the Interior. It is not generally known that Count Taafe is an English peer, whose annity settled in Austria two or three generations since. If his ord-hip visited this country, we suppose he could take his sent in he Upper House, and present us with the singular spectacle of an Austrian Minister of State sitting and voting in the House of Lords

We have received intelligence from Salonica, dated 27th February, which states that on the 16th of that mouth an eucounter took place near Volo between the Imperial troops and the Thessalian insurgents, in which the latter were worsted bodies of Greeks sought refuge among the Christian inhabitants of the village of Rendina, but were repulsed, the latter having espons of the cause of the Turkish Pacha. Another body of insurgents, 900 strong, laid down their arms near the convent of Panagia. The success of the Turkish troops has frustrated the intentions of the insurgents to attack the whole line of the Thessalian frontier.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg of March 14, publishes despatches from the Russian Government upon the Eastern question, dating from 1860 and 1861, requesting the Great Powers to anticipate by an unselfish line of policy the serious even's which the conduct of the Porte towards its Christian subjects is likely to bring about. The *Journal* says:—"These despatches show that rised the necessity of reforms, and condemned the apathy and unfavourable disposition of the Porte, but the efforts of Russia to bring about an understanding remained fruitless, notwithstanding their conciliatory and unselfish tendency.

An amiable enthusiast in Paris named Mdme. Sudre has recently attempted to show the formation of an universal language by means of the seven notes of the scale. According to this widow every idea and finest modification of an idea can be expressed on the notes between C and C, deaf mutes of every country can converse by touching the keys, the blind and the mute can converse, the one by feeling, the other by touch, The only essential, according to Mdme. Sudre would be, that one must carry a pianforte about with one-somewhat an obstacle in travelling from place to place. In foreign parts a dictionary appears to us convenient.

We learn from our French correspondent that the Parisian committee of dramatic authors have just now before them an interesting question turning upon literary property. The point is, whether the director of a theatro who refuses the acceptance of a piece has the right of givin; the subject of it to another—or an act, or a scene even—without the co-operation and assent of the author. The matter in discussion has been raised by M. Nerée Describers, and if a solution in the practice is arrived to a trial author. The matter in discussion has been raised by M. Nerée Desarbres; and, if a solution in the negative is arrived at, a trial will very probably take place revealing some curious details as to the method which is sometimes adopted of dealing with rejected

The Italian government has had three vessels of war The Italian government has had three vessels of war for some time in the Candian waters. The Italia now announces that this number of vessels is to be considerably augmented, and adds:—"Italy is preparing for the grave events which may take place in the "pring, and which everybody anticipates." "The Italian fleet," writes the Florence correspondent of the Debats, "collected at Cagliari under the orders of Admiral Ribotti, will leave for the Levant in a few days. Between this and the month of April events are expected to take place in the East, and Italy appears destined to play a considerable part in them—a part of conciliation rather than of war—a part which it is difficult to define, but which it is easy to foresee." tine, but which it is easy to foresee

The new opera-house at Vienna as it approaches completion reveals few beauties. The dimensions are colossal, but out of harmony. It would not have been difficult to seek out a good pattern; there are models at Berlin in the mansions of Schinkel in the Grecian style, and at Dresden Professor Semper has built a magnificient opera-house after the order of the Reinaissance. Nevertheless Viennese architects have made a mull of their design. The body of the building is wholly hidden in the surroundings, as

by the legs of a polypus, The wings are pretentious in insisting and the roughout a want of unity To look at the building on their subsidiary uses; and there is throughout a want of unity, measure and equilibrium in the design. To look at the building one might take it for a large private hotel with lodgings at so much a month; it is a range of houses at acute angles painfully joined together; the ensembly of the edifice is left out of sight altogether; t is overliden with doors, windows, and niches of every dimension which simply bewilder and serve neither use nor ornament, and out of which the spirit of architecture escapes as out of so many porcs. In short, Vienna has gained a building which will expose e to the just sneers of the critical.

M. Cousin bequeathed to the Sorbonne his magnific at library, a supesed of 14,000 volumes, many of them rare editions and of great value. But it is not generally known that the deceased in his wall entered into very minute details on the subject. He requires that the library shall be left just as it is, in the very same place, so that readers may be received in the apartment which he inhabited for more than thirty years, but now to be transformed into one of the library rooms of the Sorbonne. He also leaves to that building all the furniture and engravings that adorned his room. He formally forbids any of his books being lent out of the premises. He endows the Sorbonne with an annual income of 10,000 francs—viz., 4.000 francs for the librarian, 2,000 francs for the sub-librarian, 1,000 francs for the reading-room clerk, and 3,000 francs for keeping the books in repair. Lastly he designates M. Barthélémy St. Hilaire as chief librarian, and leaves him all his papers, charging him expressly to write his (the testator's) biography. The post of chief and sub-librarian are hereafter to be reserved for agreges of the University. Havie, made all these dispositions M. Cousin appoints as universal legaters MM. Mignet, Barthélémy St. Hilaire, and Frémyn, w. o will have M. Cousin bequeathed to the Sorbonne his magmade all these dispositions M. Cousin appoints as universal legaters MM. Mignet, Barthélémy St. Hilaire, and Frémyn, we o will have at least 400,000 francs to share among them, after all deductions, and independent of a capital representing an annual income of 6,000 francs bequeathed specially to M. Mignet.

SOCIETY:

Ets Facts and its Rumours.

We have it on the best authority that Captain ervis (of Simla Court-martial fame) is about to be reinstated in mand.

It is rumoured in distinguished circles that a marriage has been arranged between the King of Greece and a Princess of the Royal blood.

Her Majesty has officially notified to the Executive Committee of the forthcoming National Exhibition of Works of Art, to be held at Leeds in 1868, her gracious patronage of the ertaking.

The female infant whose birth caused the death of he Viscountess Oscar de l'Espine has been presented at the bap-ismal font by the Emperor and Empress of the French, and christened Eugenie-Napoléone.

A marriage has been arranged between his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's and Miss Grey the daughter of General

On Tuesday night the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress centertained the Earl of Carnaryon and a distinguished company at a banquet, which was served in the Egyptian Hall of ion Hous

On Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock, her Majesty the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle for town, the object of her Majesty's visit to the metropolis being for the double purpose of holding a reception at Buckingham Palace and visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Queen of Denmark at Marlborough House.

We are enabled to state that the health of her Royal We are enabled to state that the health of hot avoyal Highness the Princess of Wales has very decidedly improved in every particular during the past two days. The public will learn with satisfaction that there is no reason to doubt a continuance of the favourable progress towards recovery.

At four o'clock on Monday morning a man named John Hammond, in the employ of Messrs. Filmer and Mason, ironfounders, of Guildford, was found, by the policeman on duty, lying in an exposed place near the railway station. The poor fellow was stiff with cold, and quite insensible. The policeman at once obtained the assistance of a brother constable, and attempted once obtained the assistance of a brother constable, and attempted to convey him to the Railway Arms, adjoining; but before they could succeed in doing so, the unfortunate man expired. It is feared that deceased was exposed to the merciless storm of wind and snow which raged all Sunday night. Hammond leaves a wife and two young children.

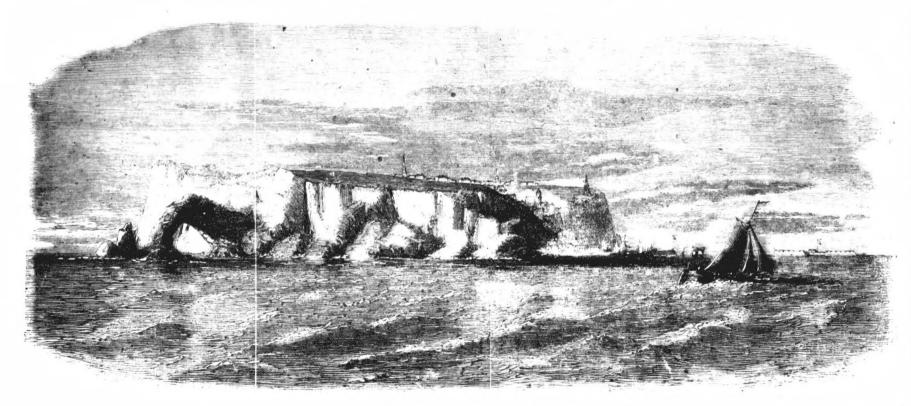
Henceforth no one will doubt the valuable properties of Du Barry's health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Invalids' and Infants' Food, since to the blessings it has received from Invalids whose position was deemed hopeless we may now add that of his Holiness the Pope, whose health has been perfectly restored by it after years of unsuccessful medical treatment. We quote from the Gasette dis Midi:—"Rome, July 21, 1866.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, of which he consumes a plateful at every meal. It has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent foot too highly." This delicious Food restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong perves, somed hungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and energy, to the most disordered or enfeebled, curing speedily and effectually indigestion (dyspepsia), habitual constipation, diarrhoea, hoemorrhoids, liver complaints, flatilency, nervousness, biliousness, all kinds of fevers, sore throats, catarrhs, colds, induenza, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities of the blood, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritubility, sleeplessness, low spiris, despondency, spleen, actidity, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, spasms, nausas and vomiting even in pregnancy, sinking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, serofula, tightness of the chest, pains at the pit of the stomach, between the shoulders, &e., atrophy, or wasting away of the body in old and young, saving fifty times its cost in other remedies. We extract a few more out of more than 68,000 cures:—The Marchioness de Brehan, of seven years' liver complaint, wasting away, debility, nervousness, with a nervous abilitation, but determined and nervous addition. Campbell, Fakenthing, Norfolk, or "indigestion and torpidity of the fiver which had resisted affineducal treatment." In tins at 1s. 14d.; 11b., 2s. 9d., 21bs., 4s. — BARRY DE BARRY and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London; and all Grocers and Chemists.—Important Caution.—Beware of the many unsavoury and more than sloppy imitations to which, without authority, Baron Liebig's name is most and accounty attached



LANCERS ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR FENIANS.

BRAMSHILL HALL, HANTS.

This fine old hall, the residence of Sir William Cope, an engraving of which we give on page 105, is situate near Elvetham, in Hampshire. "Black's Guide" describes it as "a scene of the most picturesque and delightful character; so veritably ancient and venerable in all its 'belongings' that one momently expects a fair Amoret, in ruff and farthingale, to sweep across its stately terraces with its admirable antiquity. The wings are built of brick, with memories of the fight at Cheriton or the discomfiture at Alton, to stride through its avenues of branching og ks



VIEW OF HELIGOLAND.

love-sick Waller to murmur sweet verses to a disdainfu divided by pilasters into nichly decorated compartments, and the harissa among its shadowy garden-bowers! Hume, Lingard, worth, Clarendon, Macaulay—here is your commentary upon worth, Clarendon, Macaulay—here is your commentary upon walls along those "The interior is equally in keeping. The old hall has its floor-—a love-sick Waller to murmur sweet verses to a disdainfu Saccharissa among its shadowy garden-bowers! Hume, Lingard, Rushworth, Clarendon, Macaulay—here is your commentary upon them, your vivid pictorial illustration of them! Walk along those 'pleached alleys,' those quaintly-fashioned trees, those gay parterres of blooming flowers: ramble about these noble balastraded terraces; dream awhile in the antique hall; and you will instinctively understand what manner of men were those stout-hearted, time-souled gentlemen who fought for loyalty and King Charles. What wonder that England is 'conservative.' Has she not som thing to treasure

Wales's coronet.

"The interior is equally in keeping. The old hall has its flooring and wain notting of policied oak—to enriched ceiling—and walls hung with family portraits in anti-pre-frances. The tapestry is rich and quaint; the fire-places are huge and massive, the fittings and family in the hall, which represents a 'mass' at mile in breadth at the widest, with a few sand-banks and rocks rising, dreary and desolate, out of the North Sea, constitute that

and the enemies made satisfactory 'political capital' out of the unfortunate event, and it was thought necessary to publish a sort of 'official narrative' of the circumstances."

small dependency of Great Britain known as Heligoland. The name signifies in German, "sacred land," and the place is said to have been, in bygone ages, the residence of the chief of the North Frieslanders, and the seat of worship of a Saxon deity rejoicing in the name of Phoseta. The island was anciently of much more considerable territorial extent, but has been reduced by progressive diminution to its present limits. In 1714, it was annexed by Denmark, and remained subject to that power till 1807, when, in our war with the Danes, it was taken by a small squadron and converted into a depot for merchandise, to be smuggled into Continental norts, from which English commerce was then excluded by the imperor Napoleon. At the peace of 1814, the British Government thought fit to retain possession of the island in consideration of its two excellent harbours, and the facility with which the high ground could be defended in the case of war.

The town consists of two divisions, the Upper and Lower. On the higher part are situate the Governor's house, with the public and principal buildings—all edifices of an extremely unpretending character. On the low ground are the hotel, the baths, and the sishermen's huts. There is scarcely a tree or a shrub on the island and turf, wood.

carcely a tree or a shrub on he island, and turf, wood, and vegetables are brought rom Hamburgh and Cux-haven in exchange for fish. During the Russian war, bat-teries were erected here, and it was made a recruiting st

ROYAL PRESENT TO MR. PEABODY.

The portrait is enamel of the Queen, intended by her Majesty as a present to the American philanthropist, Mr. George Peabody, has just been completed by Messrs. Dickinson, of Bond-street, and, in little more than a week from the present time, will be on present time, will be on way to America. Public as t in a gift so remarkdemands at least some words, on the miniature a work of art, and on the constances under which it been graciously presented the Queen of England to be of the worthiest citizens one of the worthiest citizens one of the worthiest citizens of the United States. It will be remembered that, soon after the munificent donation by which Mr. Peabody signalized his charitable regard for the poor of a city in which he had amassed great riches, her Majesty sent the benevolent donor an autograph letter lent donor an autograph letter of thanks, which letter was published by the whole of the English and American press. Soon afterwards the Queen commissioned Messrs. Dickinson to paint her portrait in that most imperishable of materials, enamel, purposing to present the work to Mr. i'cabody as a souvenir of her cracious approbation and sym-

The task has been accom-plished with a skill only to be appreciated by those persons sho understand something of the difficulties of enamel painting. The oval picture just completed by the prac-used hand of Mr. F. A. Tilt, ised hand of Mr. F. A. Tilt, a partner of the Messrs, Dickinson, is, we believe, the largest enamel ever produced to England, the size being 14 inches by 10. It is, hardleecessary to explain in detail the exigencies of this kind of art-work, or to state the technical reasons why mineral colours alone to the exclusion. colours alone, to the exclusion of many very useful trans-arent vegetable pigments, can be used. All that need to said is, that such restric-tions beset the worker in aromel, who, in spite of his ethnost care, incurs the risk of seeing his labour rulned when it issues from the fur-

It is on this account that very large enamels are seldom thempted. Those of a small size are most frequently painted on super; but when the risk of cracking and of distortion is increased the measurement of the surface, it is usual to employ pure gold, in the case of this likeness of her Majesty the Queen. Some mall depression of the oval shield of metal is an almost inevitable ontingency of the process of baking; and if the picture comes forth neracked from its long subjection to intense heat, all that can be appearably wished is attained. outing

The position of the portrait is full-face, the figure being three-corner length; and the expression is rendered with complete suc-set. We understand that her Majesty was explicit in command-ated that truthfulness should in no degree be sacrificed to pictorial fact, and that the portrait should be free from flattery. The then is represented sitting in a chair of state, her dress being that hich she has worn, since her bereavement, on all occasions herein she has felt herself cailed to take the chief part. The oly and sleeves of her back dress are trimmed with miniver; the boon of the Garter, with its jewelled insignia, crosses her breast;

graceful attitude, with a diamond bracelet clasping one of the wrists. Round her neck is a single row of brilliants, from which depends a cross composed of the same precious stones. An architectural background, relieved by drapery, shows up the delicately-finished colouring with admirable effect. Of course a picture so finely finished has been set, as such a gem should be, in a sumptuous frame. Beneath the oval margin of highly-wrought or-motu is this inscription to prepared by the Ousen to Geograe Papabody. tuous frame. Beneath the oval margin of highly-wrought or-molu is this inscription:—" Presented by the Queen to George Peabody, Esq., the Benefactor of the Poor of London." The honoured recipient of this Royal gift is now in America, and has had a room built, at a cost of 40,000 dollars, in which to place the testimonial of her Majesty's favour and esteem. A replica of the painting, on ivory, will be retained in this country, and sent to the next exhibition of the Royal Academy. During the progress of the enamel work, which has occupied eleven months, her Majesty has given several sittings, and has shown great interest in all the successive stages of the operation. When the result was submitted for her approval, she was pleased to express her most gracious satisfaction with the portrait, which was also warmly commended by the Princesses.

WHO'LL SERVE THE OUEFN?

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund was held on the 13th inst, at the Chumbers of the Corporation, held on the 13th inst., at the Chumbers of the Corporation, Adelphi-terrace. Earl Stanhope occupied the chair, and, commencing the business of the meeting, said it was one of the merits of the society that there was little to say, for it was conducted on the rule of absolute secreey with regard to the cases that came before it. It was impossible to conceive a condition more valuable, considering the sensitive feelings and the social position of many who applied for assistance in their difficulties. In no instance since he had known the society had there been the slightest departure by any member of the corporation from that secreey which it was their duty and their object to maintain. Whenever it had been known that any individual had derived assistance from the society, it had come solely from the generous avowal of those who, having subsequently attained a higher and more distinguished position, had not shrunk from saying that in their earlier and more difficult days they were indebted to the society for aid. In the cases which came before the society—and cases might always be expected to arise. bbon of the Garter, with its jewelled insignia, crosses her breast; before the society—and cases might always be expected to arise when men were overcome by the infirmities of age or were afflicted ants; and a plain white veil descends on either shoulder from this ad-dress. Her hands are crossed, the arms lying in an easy, afforded during the period of difficulty. Such cases always had,

and he trusted always would, receive attention. There was still higher satisfaction in administering to what might be called cases of productive relief, when persons in temporary embarrassment or sickness obtained the assistance which enabled them to overcome their difficulty and resume their career of useful industry. Several such cases came before them last year, where the obstacle being once removed, the recipients were able immediately to pursue their course of honourable usefulness. Mr. Harrison, one of the registrars, then read the treasurer's report, from which it appeared that the permanent fund now amounts to £26,000, producing an annual dividend of £780; the stock of the Newton property amounts to £8,167 15s., producing an annual dividend of £245 0s. 8d.; and the Newton estate, Whitechapel, produces a rental of £203. The report of grants awarded in 1866 showed that in the twelve classes of literature adopted by the society 49 persons had been relieved, at a cost of £1,605; the grants varying in amount from £10 to £75 each. The members of the council were re-elected, with the addition of the Right Hon. Sir William Erle to the list of vice-presidents, and of the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M.P., and Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P., to the list of the general committee. Some other routine business having been transacted, the president announced that the annual dinner would take place on the 15th of May, Dr. Millman, Dean of St. Paul's, in the chair. Votes of thanks were passed to the chair man, the secretary, the registrars, and the treasurer, and the proceedings then terminated

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.
Sir Roderick Murchison
now accounts it mere hoping
against hope to think that
Dr. Livingstone may still be
alive. The President of the
Royal Geographical Society
has received, through Lord
Stanley, the despatches of Dr.
Seward, our political resident
at Zanzibar, giving full particulars of the tale told by the
Johanna men, and the mourn-Johanna men, and the mourn-ful conclusions of the authorities on the spot. They seem to entertain scarcely a doubt that the great explorer and pioneer of Christianity has finished his labours in the cruel manner described. The latest finished his labours in the cruel manner described. The latest intelligence is that Dr. Seward and Dr. Kirk had started in her Majesty's ship Wasp for Quiloa, to make inquiries and obtain all possible information on the subject. Sir Roderick promises to lay the despatches, accompanied by a despatches, accompanied by a sketch map of Livingstone's last field of travel, before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday next. If the Johanna men brought down Johanna men brought down this map, or any single visible piece of evidence like it, of course our hopes must dwindle away to nothing. But, as we understand the President, the matter still rests entirely on the personal credibility of the nine African islanders; and we cannot quite abandon our lingering trust that the story may be false. Gunner Young, who served for two years with Livingstone on the Zambezi, writes' to say that he knows the Johanna natives well, and the Johanna natives well, and the Johanna natives well, and that they are distinguished for mendacity even among races tolerably perfect in the practice. Moreover, they are men who, from intercourse with Europeans, well understand the importance of books, maps, and papers, and would be likely to bring such corrolerative testimony if they borative orative testimony if they they fore, to encourage hope, we shall not wholly abandon it

shall not wholly abandon it till something very confirmatory is made known. We cannot give up this noble life so easily. If Livingstone has been called to his high reward by way of a bloody death, his praises will not be lessened by delaying them; but there must be no risk of his lying imprisoned in the heart of Africa—sore wounded, perhaps, by treachery—because we too readily believe a lie rehearsed in camp after camp by the Johanna fugitives during their return.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India was re-elected without opposition on Monday for the northern division of the county of Devon, the seat which he had vacated on his transference to the office he now fills in the Cabinet. Sir Stafford Northcote, when the result was made known, in addressing his thanks to the electors took occasion to define the Conservative policy in regard to Reform as the obtaining a parliamentary representation of all classes, and the varied interests of the country; and the democratic, as the giving of power to the majority. He declared that the Conservative policy was the best. If the Reform Bill introduced by the present Government was defeated, an appeal would be made to the country, or the Conservatives would maintain the same principles in Opposition.



CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

	ANNIVERSARIES					H. W. L. B.		
D. D. W.						A.M.		
24 8	3 Sunday la Lent	010	410	0.1+		4 30		
25 M.	LABY DAY		* * 4	0.12		5 3		
26 T.	Duke of Cambridge b	orn, 1	819	***		5 36		
27 W	Peace of Amieus, 180	1	***	0 + 0	0.00	6 13		
28 TH.	Declaration of War w	ith R	ussia, I	8.14		6 54		
29 F.	War with Russia tern	inute	d, 1856	***	610	7 47		
30 S.						9 5		
3.5	on's changes Last (Incard.	ar Osch	day. 7	h 460	1. 21.331.		

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Publishing Department.—All letters to be addressed to the Editor, Drury House, Drury-court, St. Mary-le-Strand, London.

• * Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

LONDON BY NICHT IS UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

THE REFORM BILL.

AT last it may be inferred that Mr. Disraeli has propos the abiding measure of Conservative Reform. In the first instance, weeks ago, he came down to the House of Commons and seriously suggested that nothing was so good as approaching the question through the medium of resolutions; and again, after this, he forsook that position, and was constrained to sketch a measure of electoral amendment suggesting a £6 rating franchise. And the other day, after much quaint and amusing tergiversation, he day, after much quaint and amusing tergiversation, he confessed, with apparent penitence, his crooked courses, and now it may be presumed he finally comes to the goal of his varied purposes, and declares, after the weariness of many shifts and ingenious maneuvres, where he has determined to take his stand, and the ground on which he proposes to fight out the great battle of the Constitution. His opponents say that he has outlanked them, and has warily fallen upon their rear, while others complain that he has very unhandsomely stolen a march upon his adversaries. It has grown into a maxim that "all is fair in he has very unhandsomely stolen a march upon his adversaries. It has grown into a maxim that "all is fair in love and war," and it would now seem that political war itself is no exception to this rule. Mr. Disrueli is a bold general, and full of resources and expedients, and it occurs to us that though there may be some defection amongst those he leads, and three of his most active officers have left him in the face of the enemy, he will be triumphant if he only can be persuaded to throw away grows this most ambarrance. some of his most cumbersome armour. Household suffrage with rating may stand the test of the fray; the county 11 rating franchise, and the educational and tax-paving qualifications, each, if modified, may bear the brunt of battle; but that uncommonly clumsy shield, dual voting. devised as a protection for the minority against the strength of numbers, is certain to embarrass him, and those about him, so much, that if he fails to throw it aside he is of a surety certain to be vanquished and igno-miniously beaten. Let us survey the ground, examine the weapons,

weapons, and weigh the combatants,

For fifteen years Reform has been mooted. Lord
Russell may be said to have been its inceptor in the House
of Commons, and the question which seemed to be taken
up as a political expedient, at last grew into a great fact,
and it so turned out that the venturesome and experimentalising Lord John Russell discovered he had created a Frankenstein so colossal that he was scared by its might a Frankeisten so colossal that he was scared by us might and vastness, and at last became so frightened and be-wildered by its presence, that he was tempted to leave the open plains of the House of Commons and seek protection and repose in the shades of "the Lords."

The Derby-Disraeli Government in 1859 tried to deal

The Derby-Disraeli Government in 1859 tried to deal with Reform, but failed, and the late Lord Palmerston, with a tact which gave him a kind of celebrity, crippled for a time this said Reform. Last year Mr. Ghdatone attempted his hand at restoration but failed. Again after seven years of patient waiting, Mr. Disraeli is at work.

Neither Mr. Bright, nor Lord Russell, nor Mr. Lowe.

nor Mr. Gladstone, nor any man of political eminence has shown a perfect consistency upon the matter. For years public men have assailed each other on the score of their contradictions respecting this question; and if therefore any particular statesman, who may bring in a measure, is to be discomfitted on account of his inconsistency, no great measure can ever grow into actual life and become at accepted reality. For the dignity of public life it may accepted reality. seem well that opinions with public men should be un-changing, but nevertheless the action of statesmen must of changing, but nevertheless the action of statesmen must of necessity be shaped by the growing acutiments of the people, and those who are unable to form their acts in accordance with the spirit of these sentiments are unfitted to hold the place of haders and of foremost men. It certainly does appear as outding that Mr. Discaeli, the exponent of the Tory party, should in one state propose the most radical expension of the homough franchise, "Durt radical expension of the homough franchise, and does that the accorded to the latest life in two who, can done that the accorded loss and the proposed, in one state the master of a party party. The Reisson solution was now made to the state of the forest and life in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. can dear that for several proposed. It one is not the fare law good more solemally put before Parliament by any party. The Bill as now proposed, is a subformation to a borough home the base parting when the random ditionally, upon Laborated. 2 ad. To exert the unionally, upon Ling in [d. 2, d. To ever I the I medical to professional methods in the medical to professional men, indicate a set of the medical tions, and coming a definite of set in the medical tions, and coming a definite of set in the medical tions, and coming a definite of set in the medical tions, and coming a definite of set in the medical tions are not repeated and set in the country by most chemists at its 1% per box. Some of the suffrage to holders of savings' bank deposits and funded property to the amount of \$5.50. 4th To give a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated by a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the set of the tion to the country by most chemists at its 1% per box. Some of the tions are not repeated as a vote to the provide as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated as a vote to the public tions are not repeated

icenses of any kind). 5th. In the counties, the franchise is fixed at a £15 rating. The final and worst gift is, that those in boroughs being rated householders and payers of £1 direct taxes should have two votes, and by this plan it £1 direct taxes should have two votes, and by this plan it is proposed to establish the system of "dual voting." Neither the savings' bank, nor the funded property, nor the educational franchise, would, in the association of a rated house, give two votes; but simply the paying of £1 direct taxes, therewith, would entitle the newly enfranchised to a double power. The measure, especially as regards the extension of the borough franchise, is a wise as regards the extension of the borough franchise, is a wise and generous one. Every man having a house however small, within the pale of an electoral Lovough, can, by an effort, secure the right of voting. All those having \$50 in the funds or saving-bank, or paying \$1 direct taxes, either in boroughs or counties, may become electors. All this is valid, and of much account. What, though, has the wicked Reform fairy done but combined all these good things with a fatal gift—double voting? For years past, the political war that has existed has been caused by the great bulk of the industrial orders being relatively repregreat bulk of the industrial orders being relatively represented insufficiently, according to their intelligence numbers; and what, now, is Mr. Disraeli proposing? and numbers; and what, now, is Mr. Disraeli proposing? Certainly to extend the franchise, but, at the same time, to at once double the electoral power of the upper and middle classes, as the franchise derived from the payment of the £1 direct taxes would in no way be possessed by the working classes. When Toryism was rampant, before the passing of the great measure of 1832, the humblest freeman and the triumphant millionaire or landowner were equal as electors. Whatever war of classes has existed, the fight has been simply a political one. Mr. Disraeli proposes not to end the contest, but to embitter it by an invidious enactment which would be a blot upon, and a disgrace to, the statute-book. He desires to issue an edict by which money would be made a great political god, and the Legislature more than ever would find its inspiration from the till and the counting-house. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is in a quandary, and wants to move up and Cerfrom the till and the counting-noise. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is in a quandary, and wants to move up and down, and backwards and forwards, at the same time. He wants us to live in the age of old Toryism, and the pre-sent, pregnant with new hopes, broad aspirations, and equalising movements. He would send forward one set of wheels of the state-coach, while he would send back the others. He is too clever to intend to insult any class, and yet by the insertion of this clause as to "dual voting," he has cast an insult upon the toiling millions unsurpassed in history, and done that which is unworthy of a politician or a member of the Commons House of Parliament. Last year Parliament decided that rating should govern the possession of the franchise, and therefore we will not gain say the borough qualification being founded upon this The Chancellor of the Exchequer is guided by the House in one thing, but he wilfully overlooks determination of the Legislature as to the counties. Parliament declared itself in favour of a £14 rental, and Disraeli now has the temerity to suggest a £15 rating malification. His mysterious nature has taken account of all this, and we opine the mystery is solved when it is re-cognised that in the first instance he has to conciliate his cognised that in the first instance he has to conciliate his own party, and delude them with the belief that a bill will become law, having good checks and beautifully-contrived Tory counterpoises. He is too sagacious, and his memory is too good not to know that the opposition majority will sweep them away. The part that he has been compelled to play has been a terribly difficult one, and the more so when it is realised that he is not buoyed up by the zeal and enthusiasm in the promotion of a good and great cause. With a cold, reasoning mind, full of dexterity and felicitous expedients, he goes about his work as an indusrelicitous expedients, he goes about his work as an industrious and nimble mechanician, but he fails to be warmed into action, as if entering upon a noble and glorious cause. With all his wonderful smartness, we are proud to say that there are hundreds of thousands of men who can be contrasted favourably with him. They may not have his acuteness, his logic nor his learning, but they have within them a deep-seated love of their native land, and a sentiment of chivalry in their nature which makes them desire to see their country great, independent, and free. These honourable members of our great community, while loving England, desire to enter into a fuller partnership in the affairs of the nation. They have long and patiently stood outside the door of the Constitution. They have knocked outside the door of the Constitution. They have knocked for years, with quiet single knocks, and now that their hand and arms are becoming stronger, and their intelligence and volition growing apace therewith, they come with sterner faces and begin more resolutely to ask for admission. The portals are large and ample, and whether Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone opens (he door, the way must be no longer barred nor the requirements of our trusted citizens longer disregarded.

A handsome timepiece has been presented by the A handsome timepiece has been presented by the non-commissioned officers of the first battallion of this regiment, in garrison at Windsor, to Colour-Sergeant Stephen Fiest, on the occasion of his retirement from the regiment with a commission. The testimorial bears this inscription: "Presented to Colour-Sergeant Stephen Fiest, First Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, by his covariale sergeants, as a mark of their respect and esteem, on his appointment as quartermaster. March, 1867." Colour-Sergeant Hest joined their giment in April, 1844; he has been upwards of 18 years a man-commission of efficer, and 11 years regimental clerk. Tocsiving a commission of the staff of the army, he has been appointed quartermaster at the koyal Hospital at Ch Lentiform appropriate the Americal Lagrance per fit, Cheaper. Evang demands Parker is good will amount in the "—I theories of the Chartermant." The class, which have proved

ODD GOSSIP ABOUT STRANGE PLACES.

"THE OUTER TEMPLE HALL."

This Knights Templars have given place to gentlemen of a very different description. The sword has vanished before the gown, the casque before the wir. Blackstone is a text-book, while nobody reads "Amadis de Gaul." Chivalry belongs to the romance of the the cusque before the wir. Blackstone is a text-book, while nobody reads "Amadis de Gaul." Chivalry belongs to the romance of the past, and everything bows down before the golden call, which is represented by konorwia and L.S.D. generally. The language of flowers is not a quarter so well understood as the language of flowers is not a quarter so well understood as the language of fees. Formerly knights would fight to the death for a damsel in distress; now, if she has no money, she must appear in formá pauperis, or relinquish the luxury of indulging in a law suit. If our civilisation has advanced, has it not retrograded? Have we not sacrificed too much at the shrine of utility, and cut our garments a little too closely to the nation of the convention?

much at the shrine of utility, and cut our garments a little too closely to the pattern of the conventicle?

The consideration of the Inns of Court would occupy more space than we have at our disposal, but we confine ourselves to the "Outer Temple Hail," the distinguishing badge of which is a lamb holding a flag. This device is to be met with everywhere, over the entrance to the hall, on the plates and dishes, and has, indeed, given the soubriquet of the "table d'hote of the Lamb and Flag" to the dinners which take place in the hall during term-time. A grand old hall is that of the Outer Temple. Lincoln's Inn, with its huge building and wide area, its commanding position, and its—well, we won't be hard upon it—its fresco, cannot bear any comparison, as far as antiquity and historical associations go, with the Outer Temple Hall. The flue oak-screen fronting the gallery, which Queen Elizabeth once graced with her right Royal presence; the long rows of si ields upon the walls, the stained windows, the really magnificent roof, the works of art, executed by the Old Masters, which adorn that part made sacred to the benchers, combine to give it a distinctive appearance, of which those who have the honour to belong to it do well to boast.

During term-time men from all parts of the country, we may

bine to give it a distinctive appearance, of which those who have the honour to belong to it do well to boast.

During term-time men from all parts of the country, we may say all parts of the empire, come to cat their commons. We see Scotchmen, Irishmen—rather too many of the sons of Erin honour the Outer Temple with their presence, and some have the hardihood to say that the Irish element is highly objectionable—men from the Universities, West Indian, du ky-skinned East Indians, and many others, all desirous of doming the toga. The Indians mean decidedly to practise and be great men when they return to their countries. The University men, who affect the Inns of Court, don't, as a rule, mean to depend upon their profession as a source of income. Sprung from old families, tolerably prosided with money, they look upon being called to the bar as a means of acquiring a status in society. That awkward question, "What is he," is apt to be asked when a man goes about at all in society, and the mere fact of being a barrister is a sufficient passport any where. These men regard dining in a ball as a great bore. It is so like what they are accustomed to at college, and they don't altogether like the set of men they meet. But the working man giories in the hall dinners. They are much cheaper than any of the same description he could get elsewhere, say at the Rainbow, the Cock, Dicks's, or the Lendon. He finds relaxation in hall after studying all day in the library, special pleading, or reading—vaguest of all vague terms—with a barrister. We are now speaking of students, though many men of standing dine in hall.

A little after the the lugabrious sound of a cow's horn, wound by an individual who might be an ancient mariner if there was not a suspicion about him of indulging occasionally in something stronger than water, makes itself heard in the different courts, and informs the students and others that it is time to put away their books if they would dine in hall. The steps of the hall, as the half-

informs the students and others that it is time to put away their books if they would dine in hall. The steps of the hall, as the half-hour approaches, become crowded and the little robing-room inconveniently fail. After washing his hands, brushing his hair, depositing his hat, embrella, and great-coat, our student receives his gown from the "mistress of the robes," and goes into hall. It is inconvenient to sit down until the time for the benchers to enter arrives, and he selects a place, with his back to the wall if he is wise, and crosses a fork and spoon, to indicate that the spot is engaged. Then he walks to the screen to read the notices posted thereon, that prohibiting smoking after dioner looking especially. gaged. Then he walks to the screen to read the notices posted thereon, that prohibiting smoking after dinner looking especially venerable and time honoured. Friends come in, and the minutes are agreeably occupied until the advent of the Benchers is announced by the head porter, who knocks a huge mace upon the floor to call attention and still the Babel of tongues. Although our student is not as hungry as a hunter, he, nevertheless, possesses a respectable appetite of his own, and has taken the precaution of sitting at the head of the mess. Each mess being divided into four, the other places are filted up by men who are perfect strangers to him. A source piece of paper is put on the table with the source the places are filled up by men who are perfect strangers to him. A square piece of paper is put on the table with the soup; the student writes his name on it, and his example is followed by the others. He then takes ft up again and reads the names of his companions. The paper is given to a person who comes for it and all the names are entered in a book. The wine question is now debated. "What wine shall we have?" the captain of the mess says to the one nearest him. Failing to clicit any expression of opinion up on the subject from him, he ondeavours to lead the public taste by adding, "Neither the port nor claret are particularly good this term; but the sherry I have had once or twice was very fair." This settles the question; a bottle of sherry is ordered; the four glasses are filled; every one bows to every one. The men are supposed to know one another. The flood-gates of conversation are unlocked, and the stream of small talk flows on gaily, with good taste, which might be imitated in other quarters with success; politics and religion are generally tabooed as dangerous subjects of discussion. The theatres are canvassed, and the charms of pretty actresses admitted. Old University men will shake their heads as others talk of Kate Terry, and say that they should have seen others talk of Kate Terry, and say that they should have seen Patty Oliver and Marie Wilton in their best days. Fechter's Hamlet is admitted to be a great study. Phelps is popular; but, as a rule, Mr. Charles Kean is not thought much of in the Laus of

as a rule, Mr. Charles Kean is not thought much of in the Lins of Court.

Of course, no set of men, following the same profession, can meet together, more especially at aimer, without indulging in "shop." Barristers, both young and old, are very shoppy. If you happ a to have a barrister in your mess, the chances are you will hear all about that interesting case of Roe v. Doe. It was the ordinary action on a bill of exchange. They set out in their declaration that we owed them £125 on a 4 ill. We pleaded specially, never indepted, and fraud. Then in their replication they joined issue, alleging that they were innocent holders for value, and had no notice of the alleged fraud. It was a very nice case, and we proved, without much difficulty, that the bill was tainted with fraud in its inception, but then we broke down. It is a ticklish thing to have anything to do with both fide holders for value, and so we found it. Eventually they got a verdict, but his lordship stayed execution, and gave us leave to move on the points—first,

that, &c. &c. When the ice is once broken there is no end to this sort of conversation. The student, with barristers to the right of him, and barristers to the left of him, listens with rapt attention. Capulet Thompson, the rising junior, turns to the speaker who has just concluded, and exclaims, "I wish you'd been at the Sessions to-day. I had a case in which there was very little direct evidence against the prisoners; but in four hours and a half I got a conviction for the Insurance Office which prosecuted. I began in this way, more by implication than anything else. In opening the case I described it as one not only of very grave importance so far as the accused persons were concerned, but also to the public. The prisoners were husband and wife, and although in ordinary cases it was presumed by the law that what was done by a wife was done with the authority of her husband and under his coercion, and she was on that account exonerated from all responsibility, so far as a criminal charge was concerned, there were circumstances in the present case that would show that the female prisoner had freely and independently assisted to carry out the great fraud, which it was alleged on the part of the prosecution was jointly contemplated and carried out by them, and if I should succeed in establishing these feets according to my instructions, I was afraid she would not be able to avail herself of the presumption of law to which I had referred, and the Jury would feet themselves compelled to find her guilty of the very serious offence laid to her charge by the present indictment, and that they could come to no other conclusion than that she was the person by whom the crimwas actually committed, and that her husband, although in law was actually committed, and that her husband, although in law that, &c. &c. When the ice is once broken there is no end to this other conclusion than that she was the person by whom the crime was actually committed, and that her husband, although in law equally liable, only stood in the position of an accessory before the fact. I then proceeded to take the circumstances under which,"

The student, emboldened by a counte of glasses of sherry will probably, think it his turn, and say, "We had rather a singular case in old Pleadaway's chambers this morning. It was sent to me for opinion; let me state it briefly. It was a suit by the husband for a dissolution of his marriage, on the ground of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, who is a medical electrician. The respondent answered, denying the adultery, and alleging craelty and adultery against the petitioner. The co-respondent also answered, denying the adultery. There was no condonation, but the point was'

the point was"—

Here our student is very prettily snubbed by Capulet Thompson, who cries out to a man in the mess next to him, "Were you in the Rolls to-day, Bagshot? Oh! you were. How did the 'Universal Oyster and General Law Luncheon Company wind up?"
"Did'nt get the order," replies Bagshot. "His Honour (without calling your humble servant to oppose the petition) said that although he was always anxious to support a minority of shareholders against any intolerance on the part (ther of a large majority or of holders of a large number of shares yet in this case there were no eleany intolerance on the part tither of a large majority or of holders of a large number of shares, yet in this case there were no elements of oppression and injustice. The petitioner and the other shareholders had voluntarily entered into an undertaking which, more than any other, was of a hazardous and speculative nature, in which returns might for a long period be uncertain. The petitioner had taken no pains to ascertain the wishes of the body of shareholders, but had presented a petition without, as it appeared on the evidence, reasonable grounds for a winding up, and with motives which were perfectly apparent. He should, therefore, dismiss the nextition with costs." the petition with costs.'

the petition with costs."

"Quite right, too. I've won my bet with Plodder. I knew it was long odds on a dismissal. By the way, what will you give against Plaudit for the Guineas, or D'Estournel for the Derby?"
Capulet Thompson now devotes himself entirely to Bagehot, and Capulet Thompson now devotes himself entirely to Bagehot, and as the other two members of the mess are talking to each other, he, like a "busy bee, improves the shining hour," by eating hugely and thinking what he would give to be "called," and able to cult the flowers of practice in hall, as those by whom he was surrounded were doing. In the meantime, stories, witty anecdotes, and legal scraps fly about in all directions. "I say," exclaims Capulet Thompson, "Have you heard Blissett's last?" "No?" Well, I'll tell you. There was a fellow at Clerkenwell to-day for robbing a memer in St. Paul's Church-yard. Blissett wanted to know why he was like Rawkins. Because he'd taken silk. Ha! ha!" Whereupon Bagehot girds up his loins to make anecdotical running, and says, "thut's not bud, but it does'nt come up to the pearls of wisdom that fell from the judicial bench this morning at nis prins. There was a men in a case with James, and James wasn's present; so the poor beggar had to open; he was awfully flurried. It was his first case, I think; and he kept on saying "may it please your ludship and gentlegen of the jury.' It was all 'may it please your ludship, and at last Byles said, 'Mr. Smith, will you have the kindness to go on with the decaurrer you have dwelt sufficiently long on the 'p'eas' already.'"

The cloth is taken away. The Benchers retire to the Parliament Chauber to enjoy dessert, and the men in hall are at liberty to take their departure whenever they like. A few go—the many stay over the one remaining glass of wine, tell more stories, and all is hilarity and good fellowship.

A word about the Parliament Chauber. The awful decrees which as the other two members of the mess are talking to each

and good fellowship.

A word about the Parliament Chamber. The awful decrees which are occasionally promulgated on the screen in hall, are come to a drawn up in this apattment. It was here that Mr. Dig Seymour, Q.C. and erst M.P. for Southampton, and his witness Seyasser, Q.C. and erst M.P. for Southampton, and his witnesses were interrogated. It was here that the valiant Bovill and the magnanimous Slade attacked the recreant Hudson, who was finally worsted by the Head Porter Bye, an old Crimean hero, standing six foot three in his stockings. Digby Seymour has ever preserved a lively recollection of that eventful night, though he sometimes speaks of the Parliament as the "Modern Star" Chamber; but men with grievances will be severe.

Our student at length takes his leave, throws his gown over his arm, puts on his hat, and goes to Groom's or Button's for his ac-

our stauent at length takes his leave, throws his gown over his arm, puts on his hat, and goes to Groom's or Button's for his accustomed cup of coffee. But he may not tarry. The midnight oil has to be consumed, he is "going in" for the studentship, and hopes and least to gain a certificate of honour.

Fuad Pecha has issued a circular memorandum relative to the insurrection in Candia and the concessions to the Christians urged upon the Porte by the great Powers. He protests against the unnecessary foreign pressure upon Turkey, and represents the actual condition of the Christians as excellent. Fuad Pacha states that the Cretan Government is partial, and not founded upon real golevances. In conclusion the memorandum premises further gradual reforms.

You can restore health and strength without medicine, inconvenience, or expense by eating Da Barry's delicious health-restoring Invalid and Infants Food, the Revelenta Arabica, which yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Deblity, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipution, Derrhea, Acidity, Heartbarns, Nerveus, Billions, Liver, and Stoameh complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 50,000 cures, including that of his Holiness that Pope, which had resisted all other remedies for thirty years. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London. In tins, at 1s. 13d.; 11b., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s; 24lbs., 40s. At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

OUR OPERA GLASS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Mr. Watts Phillip's drama, Lost in London, after biding its time for five years, was produced here on Saturday night. It is termed "original" in the play bills, and, unlike many other pieces that have of late years have laid claim to the same description, we believe it is entirely so. An old, old -tory it is, told with a simplicity of pathos and a freshness of detail that at once told with a simplicity of pathos and a freshness of detail that at once enlists the sympathies, and wins the admiration of its audience. Next to the *Dead Heart*, in which the story and the incidents so strikingly out of the common run, would, even without effective dramatic treatment command success, we think it is the best of Mr. Phillip's productions. The drama is in three acts, and, as will be Phillip's productions. The drama is in three acts, and, as will be seen, the curtain at the end of each falls on a striking, though not — in its worst sense — a sensational situation. It is in this, indeed, that the new drama earns its best laurels, its treatment, surely while always interesting and often emotional, never sinks to the surely while always interesting and often emotional, never sinks to the purely sensational, except, perhaps, in the scene in the third act where Armroyd proposes a duel to his wife's seducer. If the author had made the husband revenge himself for the outrage he has suffered at Featherstone's hands by shooting the latter, on the spot when he detects him in a second attempt to debauch his wife. The incident would have been legitimate, though sensational, but a duel between a miner and his lord of the manor appears to us to savour a little of the improbable and the mock heroic. From the sublime to the ridiculous there is never but one step across the Changes in the mouth of an outrier. Such a proposal would perthe sublime to the ridiculous there is never but one step across the Channel in the mouth of an outrier. Such a proposal would, perhaps, be in unison with the subject of the nation but, proceeding from an English navvic, however wronged, it is strained and unnatural; and, were it not for strong evidence to the contrary, would induce a belief in the French origin of the piece. In one sense the author has made a bold experiment. In no piece, of late years represented on the English stage, has the interior of one of the many luxurious, but naughty villas that abound in the western suburbs of Lond n been so openly portrayed; and we very much doubt whether nine-tenths of the Adelphi audience realised the idea that the fair guests at the built in the second act must, of necessity. that the fair guests at the ball in the second act must, of necessity, be all cocotics, or, at any rate, no better than they ought to be. In this respect Mr. Phillips has followed the lead of the French dramatists, where some will be inclined to think that he should have avoided it, whilst, on the other hand, he has avoided it where most will argue that he should have followed it, that is, he has returned to the old fashion of frequent changes of scene, instead o making one picturesque set in each act the permanent framework of the action. The comic element is judiciously handled, natural and amusing. It does not, as in too many pieces, seem to be enand anusing. It does not, as in too many pieces, seem to be engrafted on the original stock for the mere purpose of raising a laugh, and of pandering to that portion of the audience which cares nothing for the serious and more reflued interest, and which the broader the fun is the more satisfied, but grows spontaneously from the humours that fare more or less interwoven with the history of any set of characters, either on the stage of this theatre or on the larger one of real life. There is, however, one character introduced that is feebly drawn, and useless to the plot—Thomas, the traditional comic footman. He is porthing to the plot-Thomas, the traditional comic footman. He is nothing but a faint shadow of hundreds of his more vigorous predecessors, and is a decided, though a small blot amongst the other natural and life-like creations of the author. Job Armroyd (Mr. Neville), has adopted, and sworn to protect Nellie (Miss Neilson), the orphan daughter of a dead comrade. By hard work he earns enough to daughter of a dead comrade. By hard work he carns crough to give her an education far superior to her station in life. As she grows in years and in beauty, her guardian feels that the only way to fulfil his trust is to marry her. Nellie, who, with her smattering of education has imbibed ideas much beyond the narrow sphere in which her lot is cast, is consumed with a longing to see the metropolie, of which she has read and heard so much, and feeling nothing stronger than gratitude towards her husband, who is many years older than her, and whose life of toil and hardship has prevented the real refluencest and positive of his heart from spacestage on the surface. refluement and nobility of his heart from appearing on the surface—
pines to escape at any cost from her sordid life, and realise her ambision
and her dreams in that brighter one her youth and inexperience
lead her to think may be in store for her. Under the influence of these feelings, she lends too willing an ear to the advances of Gilbert Featherstone (Mr. Ashley), the rich owner of the coal pits in which her husband toils, and in the latter's absence at last allows herself to be persuaded to elope to London with her profligate tempter. Tiddy Dragglethorpe (Mrs. Alfred Mellon), Nelie's humble but devoted friend witnesses her flight, and with an aching heart descends the pit to break the horrible news to the deserted husband. Job, begailing the weary hours in the mine by the thought of his speedy return to the young wife he is passionately attached to, is at first stunned by this thunderclap, but, recovering himself, while his Job, begailing the weary hours in the mine by the thought of his speedy return to the young wife he is passionately attached to, is at first stumbed by this thunderclap, but, recovering himself, while his bonest heart, even at this supreme moment of misery, is more torn by the thought of her wretched fate than at the terrible grief that has struck him down, he recollects his vow, and resolves to follow her everywhere, and still, if possible, shield her, and save her from the shame, however gilded, that her crime will bring upon her. As the poor bereaved miner, ignorant of the world, but strong in the singleness and mercy of his purpose, ascends the shaft to go forth and battle with the splendour and the sin, the luxury and the misery of that vast city which is to him an unknown and a dreaded world, the curtain falls on the first act. It is an impressive and a real tableau, and the interior of the coal-mine has been painted, and set on the stage with an effect and a grandeur that is certainly not surpassed by its younger and earlier rival in "Shadow Tree Shaft." In the second act we see the interior of the villa in Regent's-park, in which Featherstone, after six months' absence abroad with her, has installed his victim. Liddle Dragglethorpe, who has not had the heart to remain at the colliery after the departure of her two dearest friends, Job and his wife, has come to London, and, in answer to an advertisement for a housemaid, calls at the villa to apply for the place. She and Nellie recognise each other, and the repentant girl learns, for the first time, that her husband, instead of forgetting her, as she had hoped, has been wandering hither and thither ever since she abandoned him, with be the creaming hither and thither ever since she abandoned him, with but one resolve in his heart, that of finding and saving her. Liddle leaves, after allowing a half-promise to be extorted from her not to reveal Nellie's presence to Armroyd. Fearinesstone comes in and tells Nellie that he has asked several of his friends to

confusion of Featherstone. Here we may remark as an absurdity, that much mars the effect of the situation, as at a critical moment f the piece, it causes the spectators in the stalls to feel more inof the piece, it causes the spectators in the stalls to feel more inclined to laugh than to sympatise with the woes of poor Armroyd. Featherstone informing his guests, in the midst of an interrupted quadrille, that he has business with the uncouth intruder, dismisses them with a wave of his hand from the ball-room, and remains alone face to face with Armroyd. Of course at the crisis a tete-a-tete between the husband and the seducer is necessary to the continuance of the plot; but the means the author has taken to bring this to pass, deserves the strongest of all censures—ridicule—as he must himself see, that to dismiss your guests from your ball-room while you talk to a man on hysicase it a center week. to the continuance of the plot; but the means the author has taken to bring this to pass, deserves the strongest of all censures—ridicule—as he must himself see, that to dismiss your guests from your ball-room while you talk to a man on business, is a cockney want of ceremony that would scarcely be displayed even towards the ladies of the demi-monde, who are so coolly turned out in the present instance. A dispute and a struggle ensues between Job and Featherstone, the guests rush hastily into the room. Nelly enters, dressed for the ball, and in answer to everybody's demand of "what does this fellow want here?" the rough, uncouth, and neglected-looking miner pointing to the elegant beauty, whe has just entered the room, exclaims, while he seems to tower above all by the energy and force of his purpose,—"my wife!"—and the curtain falls on the second act. The third opens as a squalid cottage in the outskirts of London, tenanted by the faithful Liddie, to which Job had conveyed his fainting wife, who has had a fever of many days. Job during her delirium, has watched over her with tender solicitude but though intending to support and protect her, he is but human, and he has determined never to speak to her again. Featherstone, who had discovered her hiding-place, sends his servant Blinker (Mr. Toole) with a note to her, asking her to meet him again. Blinker, who is in love with Liddie, is so won by her recital of the sorrow that his master had wrought, that instead of delivering the note, he throws it in the fire-place. him again. Blinker, who is in love with Liddie, is so her recital of the sorrow that his master had wrought. hat instead of delivering the note, he throws it in the fire-place that instead of delivering the note, he throws it in the fire-place, where Job presently discovers it, and learning from Liddie that Nellie, who is in the adjoining room ill in bed, knows nothing of it, he resolves to keep the assignation with Featherstone himself. This he does, Featherstone comes armed, and Job, possessing himself of one of his pistols, challenges his wife's seducer to a duel, declaring that the great wrong that has been done him places him on a level with the man, whoever he be, that has wrought it. At this moment, Nellie, disturbed by the noise, rushes into the room, pale and wan-looking, interposes between the two men, turns to her husband, and declaring her repentance and that she leves him alone, implores his forgiveness and dies in his arms. Job, whose great sorrow can hardly be increased, seems mournfully to welhashand, and declaring her repentance and that she leves him alone, implores his forgiveness and dies in his arms. Job, whose great sorrow can hardly be increased, seems mournfully to welcome her release, and declares that though "lost in London," he will fint her in heaven—on this tableau the curtain fals. We do not exactly see why Job, who, poor fellow, has never shown any signs of humour throughout the piece—should give utterance to a solemn epigram on the death of the woman he loves best in the world, but we suppose a tag of some sort is considered necessary—and this one though it seemeds. the woman he loves best in the world, but we suppose a tag of some sort is considered necessary—and this one, though it seemed a little out of place to us, give great satisfaction to the gods, who, after all must be considered the best judges in matters pertaining to heaven. Mr. Neville plays the very well written part of the miner with great pathos and earnestness. He is forcible, without having recourse to ranting, and the audience involuntarily recognise his emotions as real, and sympathise with his sorrow. Mr. Ashley, who has the unthankful part of Featherstone, plays it very fairly, but we think that in the second act, he might show a little more tenderness to the unfortunate Nellie, as seducers, however selfish they may be, generally, unless they are exceptional brutes, show some little feeling towards the woman they have rained. This is some little feeling towards the woman they have rained. This is perhaps, however the fault of the auther, who may have felt himself obliged to depart from nature to avoid, in an already rather risque scene, shading the propriety of an English audience. Mr. Toole is more than usually successful in the character of Blinker; risque scene, shading the propriety of an English audience. Mr. Toole is more than usually successful in the character of Blinker; there is occas on ally a slight touch of pathos, which, when united with an otherwise vulgar and comic nature, this actor renders so well, in parts of this kind he is the only successor, though at some distance, to Robson on the English stage. A song which he sings would be better ommitted, it is more suited to farce than to a piece of this kind. Mrs. Eburne plays a very bad part, that of Thomas, very badly. Mrs. Mellon throws, as she always does, great force and local colouring into the part of the faithful Tiddy—in the scene towards the end of the third act, between herself and Blinker, she is inimitable—but occasionally we think there is a little too much wildness in her gesticulations. Miss Neilson, who is a comparative novice, looked very interesting and sad, as the runaway, but repentant wife. In reading a sketch of the story one might be inclined to think that the unfortunate Nelly was more to be pitied than blamed, as the life of a miner's wife to a young girl of any rednement, could not fail to be repugnant in the extreme. The character of Job Armroyd is, however, conceived and acted with so much innate nobility and refnement that, as the drama proceeds, the audience gradually lose sight of the outward man, and only compare, to his advantage, his inward nature with that of his rival. Miss Neison, as Nelly, therefore, has a double difficulty to contend with. Whilst committing this worst fault that a woman can commit, she has to induce her judges to condemn the crime, but forgive the woman; and she has to gain the sympathies of an audience that has already made common cause with the husband she has abandoned. There are many faults to be found crime, but forgive the woman; and she has to gain the sympathies of an audience that has already made common cause with the husband she has abandoned. There are many faults to be found with Miss Neilson's acting. At times she is too quiet, and does not rise to the level of the situation, and almost throughout the pt ce she is too stagy in her gestures, and in the use she insides of her hands. We believe that she has studied acting for a short-time in Paris, and she certainly has acquired one of the worst faults of that she has thool. Her language, however, is never stagy; she does not rant, and her bearing, with the exception of superabundant gesticulations, is graceful and natural. These merits, together with the admirable way her face in the third act expresses the melancholy that the way her face in the third act expresses the melancholy that the heart-broken Nellie is supposed to feel, render us mable to deny that she has accomplished the difficult task of reconciling us with the unfortunate girl she represents.

The journals announce the death of Count Napo-

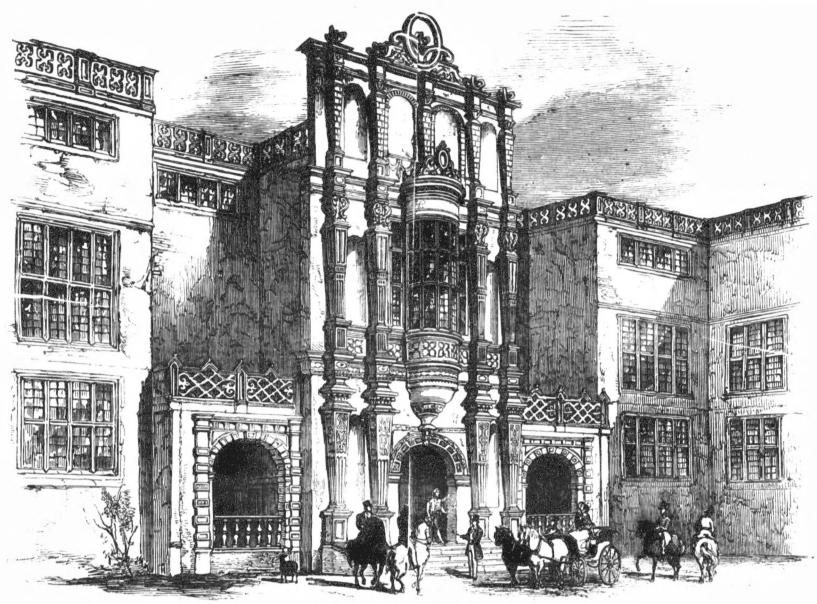
The journals announce the death of Count Napoleou de Lauriston, second son of the marquis of that name.

AN ELBASKY COUGH REMEMBER—In our valuable dimate during the winter mouths counts and colds appear the greatest chemists to making, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which as a cough rene by stands unrevailed. Honey, it the form of a balsame prepriation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our neclical warks, and by Dr. Pareira (late becturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See Materia Medica, vol. 2, page 1851. It will relieve the most irritating eough in a few minures, and by its middly stimulating action, gently discharges pidegan from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the langs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers from the want of an effectual remety at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemistis at 18, 14d, per bottle, large size 28, 3d. Propaged by P. Strange, operative chemist, 200, East-street, Walworth. Agents Messers, Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberty, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Butler and Crispe, Cheapside.—Advit.



THE CAPITULATION OF KARS (AFTER A DRAWING BY GUSTAVE DORE).

THE CAPITULATION OF KARS
THE gallant detence of Kars by General Williams and his brave companions during the Russian war is a story that most of our starting the Russian war is a story that most of the gaming establishments will soon be the order of the day. The Reichstag, it is said, will be called upon in the present of the day. The Reichstag, it is said, will be called upon in the present of the day. The Reichstag, it is said, will be called upon in the present of the day. The Reichstag, it is said, will be called upon in the present of the day. The Rei



BRAMSHILL HALL, HANTS. (See Page 100.)

Dead Acre: A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

CHARLES H. ROSS.

part the Second. A WHITE HAND AT WORK. CHAPTER I .- MY LADY BAREBONES.

ONCE upon a time there was a very thin old lady of quality residing in Soho-square, whose real name was Lady Lad, but whom the rude boys of that period—I have reason for believing that rude boys were quite as rude once upon a time as now—called Lady

Barebones.

In genial weather it was, now and again, the privilege of those fortunate ones, living near enough, to see my lady taking the air upon the pavement of the square, and basking in the Soho sunshine. Upon these occasions a bony woman of about forty years of age accompanied her, or a very white-faced girl of about fifteen, and she would make the tour of the square twice or thrice, and then disappear again within her house, where she would wait for another fine day, and, so waiting in the winter season, sometimes wait a month. In summer, however, she would not unfrequently extend her journey to the streets beyond, and there, visiting various shops, buy bargains she had no need of, and haggle by the hour together about a halfpenny. Now and then the proprietor of the shop, in which these contests took place, carried away by temper, would say, "I'll give it your ladyship, hang me if I don't!" or, "Here, have it for nothing!" or some similar remark, meant to be cutting and sarcastic; to which my lady, curtseying low in the old-fashioned way, would reply, "I thank you very much, and am glad you can afford to give it me." After this the shopkeeper, most likely, would recall his words, with haste, and the haggling would go on harder than ever.

When out taking the air, or upon these shopping expeditions, my Lady Lad was attired in the very seediest black satin gown that a lady of quality ever wore; but which, in its day, must have been a very costly article. It was supposed by the old women of the neighbourhood, upon account of the rottenness of this garment, and of the various scarfs and shawls which she wore over it, that my lady dressed herself in the clothes of some other lady of quality. In genial weather it was, now and again, the privilege of those

neighbourhood, upon account of the rottenness of this garment, and of the various scarfs and shawls which she wore over it, that my lady dressed herself in the clothes of some other lady of quality, deceased, as dead folk's clothes are said to rot away, however careful you are in keeping them. That, however, my lady kept her wearing apparel very carefully, might be inferred from the overpowering smell of lavender which they emitted when she brought them out into the air, and from the antiquated cut of her bonnets, which seemed to date almost from the year 1 of the bonnet era, when the milliner took a coal-scuttle as the ground work, and trimmed profusely with big bows and bunches of green stuff.

These bonnets were the principal cause of the attention paid her ladyship by the small boys of Soho, who continuously waged a wordy war with her; which now and then had been known to

assume consistency, as it were, in the shape of mud and stones. To follow her at a safe distance, some fifty yards in the rear, and call her names, was the usual custom of these desperadoes, until a policeman, coming to her rescue, happily dispersed them; and sometimes they followed her home, and, hanging round about her doorstep, continued to hoot her with great perseverance until Charity Stone, her maid-servant, noiselessly opening the door, made a sudden raid upon them with a broom-handle, and dealt loud-sounding thwacks in every direction.

This Charity Stone, who was the honey groups of forty above.

To eat a three-farthing red herring with a silver fork off a silver.

made a sudden raid upon them with a broom-handle, and dealt loud-sounding thwacks in every direction.

This Charity Stone, who was the bony woman of forty, above-mentioned, and the pale-faced girl, aged fifteen, whose name was Jane Acre, were the only other inmates of Lady Lad's house, besides her ladyship, if we except a large black tom-cat, the property of the first-named person, and much admired by the next-door neighbours. With the exception of this tom-cat, the other members of her ladyship's establishment were thin, and looked ill-fed; and the only contradiction to the generally-received notion that Lady Barebones was a miser, lay in the fact that Lady Barebones's servant's cat was, as the vulgar saying is, "as fat as butter."

That Lady Lad was a miser everybody long ago had settled to their entire satisfaction, and, sure enough, her house was filled with all sorts of rubbish, which she was zealously hoarding for reasons best known to herself. There was in one room, it was asserted, more than a hundred pairs of boots. She had drawers and boxes full of beautiful silk and velvet dresses, and heaps of new linen that had never seen the light since it was first washed after it left the seamstress's hands. All sorts of odds and ends, in the way of ornaments, some very valuable, some utterly worthless, littered the floors, and were piled high on tables and sideboards in dark rooms, the shutters of which had not been opened for years, and where the dust lay so thickly upou some objects that their shape was wholly lost.

The rooms her ladyship used to live in were all partially dark, owing to the dirtiness of their window-panes, which she would not allow the servant to clean for fear of breaking them, and they

shape was wholly lost.

The rooms her ladyship used to live in were all partially dark, owing to the dirtiness of their window-panes, which she would not allow the servant to clean for fear of breaking them, and they were wainscotted with oak, whitewashed over; while above was what had been once a white paper, now drab with age, on which a clear-sighted person might have puzzled out some indistinct pattern of lead-coloured sprigs and brown spots. Out of the hundred-and-one cracks and crevices in the decayed woodwork, came forth, upon the eve of impending rain, a hundred-and-one plethoric spiders, some of huge size and vast antiquity, that crawled about the walls, and swang like pendulums over-head, or dropped down with a flop among the old lady's tea-things.

Besides these insects, there was, in spite of the presence of the fat black tom-cat, a colony of rats and mice of riotous and disorderly character, that scampered and squealed behind the wain-scotting in a way that, to one unused to it, was rather alarming. From the lower regions, also, came up, now and then, a black beetle of a wandering turn, who might have been sent as an ambassador by the thousands of his nation down below to make negociations respecting some other settlement to which the surplus population could be drafted.

What all the vermin lived upon was subject for wonderment, not only to the strangers without, who now and then penetrated into Lady Lad's residence, but to Lady Lad herself, whose larder was never overstocked. The meals of which the old lady, Miss Acre, and the servant, partook, were of a singularly fragmentary nature—

unpalatable stuff, however, very often my lady produced a bottle of rare old wine from a plentiful store in the cellars.

Upon the dinner-table, set out every day with many forms and ceremonies, was an ostentatious arrangement of massive silver dishes, tankards, and so on, with which certain chipped and scorched willow-pattern plates blended inharmoniously.

To eat a three-farthing red herring with a silver fork off a silver dish was a sensation which my lady seemed highly to appreciate. Yet the three women of the household were thin enough, in spite of this handsomely decorated dinner-table, and there was but little colour in any of their cheeks. Indeed, it was an unhealthy life they lived in the gloomy airless house in Soho-square.

So very rarely were any of them seen abroad, so little company did they see at home, it must have been little better than a prison to the youngest of the three—Miss Jane. Wonderful to relate, however, the young girl upon many occusions refused to go out when she had a chance, and it was with Charity Stone that Lady Lad took most of her walks. Perhaps the hootings of the street-boys might have had something to do with this. At any rate, she did not make much objection to have an hour's ramble by herself in the early morning, which her ladyship said it was positively necessary she should take.

However did they pass the time, the neighbours wondered, among that vast accumulation of dusty lumber in the stuffy old rooms? How had my lady and her servant passed it before her ladyship fetched Jane away from her dead father's house in Norfolkstreet?

Dreary games at cards for little ivory fish, the counting and

Dreary games at cards for little ivory fish, the counting and recounting of which, as they represented no monetary value, was a woeful and exasperating loss of time. Piquet, cribbage, quinze, cassino, put, and whist, with double dummy, draughts and backgammon, and sometimes even fox and geese.

cassino, put, and whist, with double dummy, draughts and backgammon, and sometimes even fox and geese.

To vary the monotony of these pastimes, occasionally a little mu-ic—some of the good old tunes which were Lishionable when my lady was a girl, in the early days of Braham and Incledon. Now and then, upon company nights, that is to say when one of my lady's very few acquaintances came to spend a despondent evening in her ladyship's society, a tea of ceremony, very weak, but very warm, drank out of cracked china cups of great rarity, though rather wanting in the way of handle. Upon rare gala nights—my lady's birthday, or the anniversary of important events in her ladyship's life, or when my lady felt in more than ordinary spirits—a concoction of hot wine and spices, after the fashion popular with my lady's mamma in seventeen hundred and ninety, or thereabouts, and on most nights a little of the weakest grog just before bed-time, and a long gossip concerning the scandals current in polite society when thus century was just in its teens.

Of all the dull lives led by English young ladies, there were, let us hope, few duller than that of Miss Jane Acre, the yellow-haired, white-faced, timid daughter of the dead usurer. Yet she made no complaint of weariness, and, perhaps, found amusement in ways that were little suspected by the lady of the house. Yes, strange to say, she amused herself most when left by herself as guardian of the gloomy old house, while Lady Lad and her servant took their walks abroad.

How? We shall see

When upon the point of sailying forth, it was Lady Lad's custom

- When upon the point of sallying forth, it was Lady Lad's custom to address her young companion something in this fashion—
 "You do not wish to go, then, Jane?"
 "No, thank you, madam."
 "I think it would do you good."
 "I have got a bad he-dache."
 "I think it would do your head iche good."
 "If you wish me to go dear madam, I will get ready at once."
 "No, no, child, please yourself. You must take care of the house, though."
 "Yes, madam."
 - Yes, madam." Let no one in.
- " No. madam.
- "If any one knocks, look out of the window."

"Open the door to no man but the postman."

"No, madam.

Let nobody in whatever "

"No, madam."
"Aren't you afraid to be left alone?"

No, madam

You were left alone a good deal at your own home?"

"Almost always."
"And you were not afraid?"

No, madam. Nor lonely?

"Only a little lonely at first."
"Well, we shall not be long. What will you do while we are

"I will read, madam."

"Don't try your eyes, or make your head worse, and don't meddle with things and break them."

"Oh, no, madam, I would not think of doing such a thing."

Quite unthinkingly, then, must Miss Jane have conducted her-self when my lady's back was turned, for she did moddle a good

deal with a great many things.

At my lady's directions, when she and Charity Stone had taken their departure, Jana Acre would double-lock and bolt the street door. There was thus no chance of her ladyship's returning sud-

denly to surprise her, and a good hour at least was at her disposal.

Not unnatural, perhaps, was a childish, or, if you will, a womanly curiosity respecting the contents of the old lumber rooms, where the dust lay so thickly, but to meddle with the contents of these, except where recently Lady Lad's own hands had disturbed the dust, was

there were other places as full of interest to the yellow-haired explorer, which could be visited with more safety.

With the aid of my lady's keys, which were concealed with much artfulness by her ladyship, either behind the ragged paper ornament in the bed-room store, or between the mattresses on Lady Lad's great gaunt bedstead, many cupboards full of treasures could be inspected. Here were paper parcels, so long ago tied up that the outsides were brown with dust and the inner folds surprisingly white; and cloth brown with dust and the inner folds surprisingly white; and cloth bundles in which the pins that fastered them were rusted and black with age. And who but Miss Jazze, who set herself steadfastly to the task of inspection, shall say what wonders were contained in these parcels and packages? What crookedly-cut remnants of taffeta, bombazine, and calamanca! what moth-eaten fur tippets, crumpled velvet spencers, pelerines of discoloured French cambrie, and now and then a bonnet of pea-green satin or bright orange, with ribbons and dresses of other bright colours, very carefully preserved from the light and air. Besides these, a small packet here and there, containing a pair or two of satin shoes, very long and narrow, which, from the fact of the toes being filled with wadding, seemed to indicate that at the time they had been purchased it was the fashion to have long and narrow feet, or their purchaser had unfashionable, short, and broad ones. But greatest treasures of all, caskets of old-fashioned gems and nick-nacks, such as fine ladies had worn many years ago, which Lady Lad had as fine ladies had worn many years ago, which Lady Lad had

treasured up since her girlhood.

All these things, as may be supposed, it was a fine amusement for the young girl to turn over and examine surreptitiously. But there were other matters which pleased her more. In one oddly-shaped box, papered over with marble-stained newspaper, and requiring the aid of two keys and some coaxing to open were several the aid of two keys and some coaxing to open were several bundles of old letters. These letters were many of them brown and ragged, and the ink—some of them had been written in coloured inks, a pretty fancy, now somewhat out of date—was so and good, and her thirst for knowledge insatiable.

Therefore, when my lady was gone out, she set herself to the perusal of this treasured correspondence, wherein was told the story

of long ago dead-and-buried love. Sometimes a smile would flit across the girl's pale face as she lighted upon some more than usually affectionate epithet; for it seemed to her intensely comical to think that that poor old fragment of fashionable humanity should once have been Sir Gregory's heart's idol, and that he should have

crossed pages with his raptures, hopes, and despairs.

It seems to me something like sacrilege, this wanton prying into the old lady's secrets. The good Sir Gregory's spelling, which was not always of the best, never had seemed ridiculous to his Lavinia, who loved him and knew his worth. But now he lay dead and buried. The heart which had fluttered at the sound of her footfall was now still. There was nothing left of him, but these badly-spelt scrawls in faded violet ink, which made Miss Jane very merry.

In the same trunk was the married certificate of Lavinia Bulstrode, spinster, and the said Sir Gregory, the ink of which was scarcely legible. There were, also, other treasures. A ticket for Almack's. A list of dances at some ball not named, where certain cotillons, country dances, and reels were marked with ticks and cross-ticks, and various initials. There was also an order for the playhouse in Drury-lane, the bearer of which was warned that he would not be admitted after seven o'clock—seven, o'clock which had

struck twenty years ago.

Also, were there some letters, in a fine flowing hand, contain-Also, were there some letters, in a fine flowing hand, containing only well-turned and complimentary sentences, commencing "Honoured or esteemed madam," and signed "Richard Gladless." Richard Gladless." Lastly, there were some locks of hair—a lock of brown hair, a curly lock of black, and a lock of grey. Miss Jane, unwrapping these, began to wonder whom they belonged to; but without much trouble settled the matter to her own satisfaction.

"This is dear Gregory's," she said, taking a up the curly black lock, "and this is his own Lavinia's," taking a up the brown lock, "and this grey, perhaps Sir Gregory's when he was dead." And

and this grey, perhaps Sir Gregory's when he was dead. ged either to Lady Lad's daugh tter, Mrs. Gladiess, this flaxen belon

or to her granddaughter Ruth, my dear second n amma."

Thus reflecting, the yellow-haired girl w ould smile rather bitterly, and screw up the last curl in its paper c over, with a spite-

One day, when thus persons into her lade-bills private affairs, d, and found it Will the contents of Jane opened a tin box :
full of legal documents. would dearly have liked to have many herse. acquainted, language puzzled her. One however, she found was Lady Lad' will, wherein was left to her. Jano Acre, all that the old lady possessed, with the exception of an annulty to Charity Stone, he and was Lady Lad's

After this discovery, it was with quite a new interest that the rl pursued her researches.
"I shall wear this or that," she would say, "some day."
She did not like to say "when it, old weenan is dead." The

old rooms were so glooney and gloone, it was not a comfortable thing to think of the spectra of that thin old lady of fastion argentage in behind her a comfortable plug in behind her.
What heaps and heaps of money of these things must be worth

"What heaps and heaps of money all these things must be worth," she thought, as she turned over the old odds and ends in the parcels and packets. "What a shame of the old woman to heard them away like this. Why doesn't she give ma some of them now?"

The rumour of Lady Lad's being a miser had penetrated within her ladyship's four walls, and the white-faced, mee's little girl had speculated lengthlly upon the subject. She had a notion that there must be sacks of gold hidden somewhere behind sliding panels, and once or twice when she had gone down into the cellars with the servant—she dure not venture into these gloomy regions alone, for fear of the rais—she peered about engerly in search of displaced bricks and flag stones. bricks and flag stones.

Before long it occurred to her that the best way of finding where the money was hidden would be to watch my lady through the key-hole, and at other times from such places of concealment as she could select for the purpose. One night, after she had gone to her could select for the purpose. One night, after she had gone to her bedroom, Jane fancied she heard a footstep creaking on the stairs, and, stealing out with naked feet, sare enough caught sight of her ladyship looking monstrously gobifu-like, in a trilled night-cap, and scanty drapery dragged tightly to her shape, creeping along with a guitering candle in one hand, and a cauvass bag in the other. Jane, following on tiptoe, watched her late the drawing-room, and applied her eye to the key-hole.

Scarcely, however, had she settled herself at her post of observation, when she was half-frightened out of her life, by seeing the old haly rapidly approaching the door from the inside. She had just presence of wind at this drealful moment to think it more likely that the old lady would con unstairs again than down to the

likely that the old lady woult go upstairs again than down to the cellurs. Therefore she fled downwards herself, and waited until her ladyship had closed her bedroom door, before she ventured to re-

trace her steps.

But the lucky escape she had had did not hinder her from running fresh risks, and soon her eye was at the other key-hole. This time her perseverance was rewarded. The old woman had been downstairs to fetch her penkulfe, and with it she was now

been downstairs to fetch her penknife, and with it she was now putting some private mark upon some twenty or thirty gold pieces, which she produced from the canvass bag.

Sitting there with her face close to the caudle, a strong light upon her withered features and thin hands, whilst all around was dark and shadowy, she looked something quite unearthly, which set Jane trembling; but she did not run away until she had seen the golden pieces hidden away in a corner of the room, behind some lumber. Then stole away to bed, and lay curled up, nursing her loy feet, and staring with wide opened eyes into the darkness.

You may be sure that upon the first opportunity, the corner where the lumber was was thoroughly investigated, and the golden pieces pulled forth and carefully examined and counted. They each and all of them had a tiny scratch upon a certain part.

pieces pulled forth and carefully examined and counted. They each and all of them had a tiny seratch upon a certain part.

"I wonder why she does that?" the girl said to herself. "I wonder whether Charity has ever found any money hidden away?"

And then an ugly thought darkened the girl's face as she formed a new reaches.

e next time she was left alone in the house, she turned her The next time she was left alone in the house, she turned her attention to a new quarter, and paid a visit of inspection to Charity Stone's bedroom. A very bleak, blank, bare apartment was this, with a sloping roof, and a window so deep set in the wall that half the room was dark in broad daylight. There were few things here to turn over. With the exception of a dilapidated hair-brosh very short of bristles, and a comb like some old man's jaw, with great gaps and odd teeth and broken stumps sticking out at intervals, all her worldly effects were contained in a small trunk standing by the bedside. One of the oddest-shaped and oldest-fashioned trunks was this, covered with the skin of some red-haired beast, with white patches. It was also ornamented with a profusion of brass nails, and was fastened by an absurdly-antiquated style of brass nails, and was fastened by an absurdly-antiquated style of lock, that, as a general rule, must have taken its owner a good ten minutes to fasten, but could with the greatest ease be picked in the third of that time with the aid of a common hair-pin.

Not very much fear of her secrets being pryed into did Charity

Stone's conduct exhibit, for the box stood open.

One would have thought that this show of confidence would have disarmed su-picion, but Miss Acre was determined to carry out the work she had set herself. Sitting down by the side of the trunk, she pulled out, one by one, the articles it contained, with some

trunk, she patited out, one by one, the articles it contained, with something of contempt for the poor little bit; of finery, and presently pounced upon a small workbox. The key was in it, and, raising the tray, she found some letters and a portrait.

There were, however, no golden pieces concealed in any part of the trunk or the workbox, and no money, except a shilling and a few halfpence, and a lucky sixpence, put away in a corner by itself. For want of better employment, therefore, Jane returned to the letters and the portrait.

itself. For want of better employment, therefore, Jane returned to the letters and the portrait.

It was a water-colour likeness of a young man in a naval uniform, with eyes of the same shade as his coat, and real goldleaf on his buttons and epaulettes, with both of which the artist had liberally provided him. In the face and features of this blue-eyed sailor, whose mouth was shaped like Cupid's bow, and whose nose was of the straightest and most regular, and very pink about the nostrils, Jane could see no likeness to Charity Stone, and, therefore, concluded that it must have been the portrait of a lover. Perhaps the letters would throw some light upon the subject.

Rather a mean and paltry occupation was this of Lady Lad's heircss, prying into the secrets contained in that poor little work-

heiress, prying into the secrets contained in that poor little work-box with a highly-coloured sketch of Brighton Pavilion upon the lid. The epistles which she perused were lew in number, and had but little writing upon their pages, but they contained a heart-breaking story which might have brought tears into less hard eyes than those now reading them. The nautical gentleman was not Charity Stone's lover, but her son. Of the father there were no traces left—not even a marriage certificate. The epaulettes and brass buttons were somewhat fanciful, for Charity's son seemed to have occupied at most the rank of an ordinary seaman of her have occupied at most the rank of an ordinary seaman of her Majesty's navy. Probably this gorgeous uniform was what he intended to have worn after he had achieved distinction; but he seemed to have run away from his ship a little short of that period, while a very ordinary seaman indeed.

These letters written by Charity's son, and signed Harry, with

the "ry" sometimes on a second line-for his was a fine bold manly hand, with heavy down-strokes—contained many bitter complaints of their writer's hard lot, many prayers for pecuniary assistance, and some threats not quite as manly as the hand-writing.

"I just tell you plainly," said the blue-eyed sailor in one of his players. It is a sin field to blue-eyed sailor in the said the blue-eyed sailor in the said the blue-eyed sailor.

PS.'s. "I won't stand it any longer. It is a sin find a shame, when you know what it will drive me to, you're not lesting me have the money. If I wasn't airstid of disgracing you, I should have gone to the bad long ago. Yours affectionste, Harry."

"PS. No. 2. You had better send something soon, or I don't know what may happen."

Jane read all these letters and replaced them carefully. She was very pleased at having found out this little scores of the bony serving-woman's, although she had not found what she had looked for. Some of these days, she thought, I shall pay her out.

A vague idea of "paying out" people, generally, was a favourite notion of this young lady's. Though not yet sixteen, she had, according to her own account, many rooted enemies, who, some time or other, had, to be settled accounts with, and paid out well. longer. It is a sin and a shame. I won't stand it any

A rague idea of "paying out" people, generally, was a favourite notion of this young lady's. Though not yet sixteen, she had, according to her own account, many rooted enemies, who, some time or other, had to be settled accounts with, and paid out well. As she was so certain that she was to be my lady's heiress, had she been at an age at which to feel an anxiety about the future, she must have felt satisfied that, come what might, she would be well provided for.

When lirst Lady Lad brought her granddaughter Ruth, but, instead also intended to have brought her granddaughter Ruth, but, instead

when this Lidy Lad brought her granddaughter Ruth, but, instead of responding to the kind invitation, Ruth had suddenly fled with her father, Richard Gladless, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. Numerous inquiries had been made, and several advertisements userted in the newspapers, and then Lady Lad told Jane that she should give the business up as a bad job.

"I am quite certain she must have seen some of the notices." said the old lady.
"Yes, madam."

" I am positive of it."

"Yes, madam.

"Then, she obstinately refuses my help. I won't offer it any more. Do you think I should?"
"You know best, madam," replied the pale-faced girl, with down-

cast eyes.

Thus Jane thought the affair was finally settled, and there was

no hope of her ever seeing her dear second mamma any more, when something happened one morning to after her opinion.

My lady and her servant had gone out together bargain-hunting when—a most unusual occurrence—there came a knock at the door. Jane, according to the instructions she had received, looked out of the window, and saw a weman standing on the steps, who, hearing the window open, looked up, and disclosed a face with which she was very familiar—the face of Airs. Drake, the old women who had been the servant in Norfolk-street. Feeling sure that her ladyship would have no objection to such a proceeding under the circumstances, Jane descended the stairs, opened the door, and asked the visitor to walk in.
"Well, Miss Jane," the old woman said, when the door was

closed, "How do you do?"
"I am quite well, thank you, Mrs. Drake."

her indyship at home, miss?

"I wanted to speak to her. Do you know when she will be in,

Something suggested the idea to Miss Jane that if she said she did not expect my lady for a very long while, Mrs. Drake might leave her message and go, when she might pursue certain interesting investigations just then in progress.

Having said this, Mrs. Drake informed her that she had got some news which she though: would please her ladyship.

"You had better tell it to me," said Miss Jane, "and I can tell her. She always tells me experthing."

She always tells me everything."
have no doubt of that, miss," said Mrs. Drake; "but you that is, there is—it's about the raward, miss, in the advertise-· I have no

ont.
"The reward?"
"The reward that's printed in the newspaper to them as brings information about my lady's granddaughter "Have you brought any, then?"

" What ?"

"I know where Mrs. Acre is."
"Where is she?"
"I know the house, just near to where I live. She is lying there

" Very ill?"

"Very il. indeed."
Whilst speaking Mrs. Drake had produced from her pocket a scrap of printed paper, which proved to be a copy of the advertisement she had referred to. Jane took it from her, read it through, and, saying "Stop here until I come," went upstairs and left the old woman standing in the passage.

After a lapse of a few minutes she came back again, carrying in After a lapse of a few minutes she came back again, carrying in her hand something she held tightly within her closed fingers. Passing by Mrs. Drake, she opened the door and look d up and down the square, then came back, and placed two guineas in the woman's hand. "Lady Lad told me I was to give this," she said, "to any body who came, but she doesn't want to know any more, "to any body who came, but she doesn't want to anow any most, and they are not to come again."

"Thank you, mis-," said Mrs. Drake, pocketing the money; "I thought I ought to come, as the poor thing was so ill."

"It was very kind of you," said Jane, "but Lady Lad won't do

CHAPTER II .- THE SCHEME FRESTRATED.

MRS. DRAKE had disappeared round the street corner more than a couple of minutes, and still Jane stood at the open door. Presently the blood rushed up into her face, for, from round the same corner, suddenly came into view the forms of my Lady and Charity Stone. Hastily closing the door, locking and botting it, the girl retreated towards the stairs, and sat down upon the lowest step to breath.

Here scated she waited several moments, waich seemed to not age, for the coming footsteps. They were so long coming, she was almost enad with anxiety before the shadking footfall of the old lady was heard upon the doorstep without. Then came a loud rattat and a ring at the bell, and Jame strong to her feet, but stood trembling, with her fingers tighting gripping the balustrate. Here seated she waited several moments, which seemed to her an

stood trembling, with her fingers tightly gripping the balustrate.

She could not long delay opening the door, and did so, at last, with such shaking hands that she could scarcely perform the task.

Then, with a desperate effort, prepared to used her ladyship.

The old lady's face never looked more gray and grim, and Charity's more stern and angular, as they fixed their eyes upon her when they entered; but neither spoke. As usual, the old lady slowly ascended the stairs, assisted by Jane, while the servant fastened the street-door.

awhile to rest, and Jane, as was her habit, until her bonnet and cloak, and brought her a cap and a knitted shawl she usually wore

cloak, and orought her a cap and a kintred shawl she usually wore in the house. Then, still, without any exchange of words, Jane sat down in her accustomed seat and took up a book.

Coming home very tired, there was nothing unusual in her ladyship being taciturn, and it was only a guilty conscience that made the girl fancy this silence ominous. Suddenly, however, breaking a long pause, the old lady said—

"It is extraordinary we can hear nothing of Ruth!"

The book shook slightly in Jane's hand, and she looked up with omething of the expression of one expecting a blow, and hoping to

be able to ward it off.

"I shall hear, though, I feel convinced. Yes, I shall hear very

Without making any reply the girl kept her eyes fastened upor my lady's face. She never was quite certain whether or not the old woman was short-sighted. Her ladyship often fixed her eyes with a stern regard, under which she would change colour and flutter nervously, only to find afterwards that the old woman's eyes were fixed upon vacancy, and that she was quite unconscious of what was passing around.

Was she thus staring now, or did her words mean more than

they seemed to say?

After another long pause, Lady Lad continued—

"I get weaker every day. I don't believe that Doctor Garland understands my complaint. I am sure that I shall die soon, and it would be wicked of me not to make another effort to try and find

You have heard nothing yet?" Jane asked at last.

"Not a word, my dear; and yet I have advertised twenty times; but I am determined not to give it up, and I have thought

of a new plan, which is sure to answer."

When Jane lay in bed that night this thought occurred to her—

"If she sees Mrs. Drake before she dies, and finds out what I have done, she will turn me out of doors into the streets where the beggars are. I wonder how long she will live, and whether Mrs. Drake will come again soon?"

Mrs. Drake did not come again that week, nor the week after, and She had been told not to do so, and paid to keep away. It did not occur to the girl that she might come for another bribe, if she had any idea that it was a bribe. She had one notion, however, which made her rather uneasy. Would she not think, when which made her rather uneasy. Would she not think, when she saw the advertisement still appearing in the newspapers, that Lady Lad had changed her mind, and did want to hear something

Lady Lid had changed her mind, and did want to hear something about Ruth?

However, time rolled on, and yet Mrs. Drake came not. She did not mean to come now she had left it so long. Pernaps she had gone a long way into the country—perhaps she had gone abroad. She might be out at sea—she might be drowned, and never return. It was quite positive now that she would never come.

Quite positive, and never more so than on the day when a letter came from her, which her ladyship opened and read, while Miss Jane was taking an afternoon walk. She was much longer absent than usual, having been with a message from her ladyship to a shopkeeper in the Tottenham-court-road, and, as she always dif, she stopped to look in every shop window in the road, so that she made quite a journey of it. When she reached home she was surprised to see a cab standing at the door, from the inside of which her ladyship called to her as she came up: "We are going away for an hour or two, my dear," she said; "I should like to take Charity with me, if you think you won't be frightened."

"I shan't be frightened, madam."

"Sit close by the fire and read a book. Then you won't be dull. Light the candles before it gets dark. You may burn two to make it

Light the candles before it gets dark. You may burn two to make it more cheerful. Now, Charity, let us be going; we've kept the coach quite long enough as it is." When they had driven away, Jane closed the street door, and, as usual, double-lock d and boiled it.

She did not feel at all dull or timid at being left alone, and the

She did not feel at all dull or timid at being left alone, and the mention of the two candles had given her a great idea.

Feeling hungry when she came in, she at once went in scarch of the keys, and, finding them with little difficulty, paid a visit to the sacred cupboard, where Lady Lad kept all their delicacies carefully locked up. Here were to be found some very unpleasant sweet biscuits, which had done duty upon many company nights, and had been carefully avoided by my lady's guest. There were also some pots of jun which had been several times re-boiled, and had been taken a statement of the property of the pr had a strange tastc—something between lenitive and tamarinds.

There were, besides, two corked bottles of wine, and a seed-cake, recently made by Charity upon a principle of her own, which excluded richness. Having made a careful examination of the position which, all these articles occupied—for she knew that mylady was ash to set traps for the feloniously-disposed—she decided on cutting a slice off the cake, and taking half a glass of wine out of each bottle. Then, afraid of venturing further, after counting the biscuits twice over, she relocked the cupboard and went upstairs.

The grand idea suggested by Lady Lat's remark about the candles was this; she had long had a desire to see how she would look by chadle-light dressed up in some of those wonderful old sinks and satins which her ladyship had got stored away, and profusely adorned with the old-fashioned jewellery. Without losing a moment's time, she set about unfastening the bundles, and selecting the most

ok off her frock and shoes, and put on a-splendid robe of ber satin, which required much pinning and contriving to make She put on a pair of white satin slippers, and a pair of long white gloves that reached past her elbow. She fastened three necklaces round her neck, and twisted pearls in her hair, in which she also fastened a great tortoiseshell comb.

There never was a little lady so decked out with gems and so

outrageously attired. When she tried to walk she trod upon her dress, which was half a yard too long for her in front, and nearly fell. She rouged her cheeks, and with a fan mimicked the coquetries of the fine ladies in the French fashion-plates; for she knew nothing

of time ladies in real life.

"I should be as toutiful as any of them, if it wasn't for my horriof-col arcd hair," she sail, regarding distastefully her yellow locks, for in 1640, you will please to understand, it was impossible for any body to be moroughly treatiful unless she had raven tresses.

But the young girl would not have been beautiful even could san have got rid of her flaxen hair, or changed it for a darker fue. She was, i.d. ed, very plain, and now, with all ner jewels, and with her amber satir, was after all, but a poor, thin, sickly-loosing creations. ture, and not the least like what she would have look d had she

had her way.

She was not to know this, however, and, in her borrowed plumage, was very proud and happy: so happy, indeed, that she had no idea the time was going so quickly until the middle of the play. She was a monstrously fine lady at the moment, receiving other

When they reached the drawing-room her ladyship scated herself ladies, all with grand titles-duchesses the least of them. There king at the street door.

what was to be done now?

Lady Lelb alteldher that she might burn two candles, but, predigid

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Lady Led holdeddher that she might burn two candles, but, prediged as was this allowance of light, it was scarcely enough to illuminate the great alloway bedroom where Miss date was masquerading. She had, therefore, increased the number to twelve.

There were some old-fashioned candelabra in the drawing-room, which she had brought upstairs. The candles that were used on company hights, and stood there, and at other times upon her lady-ship's bedroom mantelpiece, she had also lightsd; and she had, besides, pressed into the service certain flat candlesticks, containing ends of tallow-sendles. ends of rallow-candles

Quite a miniature Ranelagh or Vauxhali Gardens had the young Quite a miniature Ranelagh or Vauxhall Gardens had the young lady got up, the glare of which, she suddenly reflected, must be plainly visible through the blinds by the old lady and her servant in the square below. To blow out all but one candle was her first act, the moment the banging of the knocker ceased to vibrate through the house, though, by so doing, she filled the room with smoke from the smouldering wicks. The next step was to pull of her finery, wrenching out gathers, and ripping out pieces of the amber slik where obstinate pins opposed its progress.

But long before she had got rat of her slik and jewels the thundering at the streat door was resumed. In fautil hosts were placed.

dering at the street door was resumed. In frantic baste, wrenching the gewgaws out of her hair, heedless of the pain she thus inflicted on herself, her arm struck one of the candalebra and dashed it with

violence to the ground.

For a moment she stood transfixed with horror, and, as she gazed downwards upon the ruins, the pearls off a string she had broken trickled like water through her fingers and fell at her feet.

Trembling and crying with Terror, she fell to windly exambling with the scattered fluery, and, making a great heap of it, rushed

upstairs to thing the things upon her bed, for there was no time, then, to think of replacing them in the pareds. Then running back, she strove desperately to set things straight, whilst the knocker again thundered forth a summons.

At last the pearls were kicked away out of sight, the broken glass

partly hidden, and the candlesticks replaced. Pulling on her own frock, and smoothing her hair, parted, in her f ig it, all on one side, she hastily rubbed the thick of the rouge off her cheeks, and ran lown to open the door, at which some one, now, was knocking and ringing furiously.

ously.

sold her ladyship, in a cold tone and with angry eye
y in the girl's face, "what have you been doing?" fixed fiercely in the girl's face,

"Non-nothing, madam."
"What are you trembling about?"
"I-I did not know I was."

ou-you frightened me, madam."

I was asleen

Asleep? I hope, Jane you always tell the truth."

"Asteep? I hope, Jane you always tell the truth."
"Ye-cs, madam."
"Yes, I hope so."
While they were thus speaking, Charity Shone was helping the coachman to assist some one in from the vehicle at the door. It was some one who seemed very weak and ill, and who could scarcely walk—the figure of a young woman, who came: lowly onward, leaning on the servant's arm.

As the next weight there came within the racins of the light

As the advancing figure came within the radius of the light from the candle Jane held in her shaking hand, the guilty girl looked eagerly towards her, dreading the worst.

The worst had happened.

Do you know who that is, Jane?"

"A poor girl who would have died, had not I happily found her this moment. A poor girl cruelly deserted and left to starve, ook, do you not know her?"

The figure was now close by their side. The light fell full upon white face—the face of the woman whom Jane, had she had her way, would have left to die.

Yes, Ruth had been found, and the lie Jane had told had been

discovered.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL TATTLE.

Miss Laura Harris will shortly re-appear at the Théâtre Italien.

Piera Calabrese, a new opera by a young Polish musician, Conrad Juriewicz, has done well at Ode

Faust is drawing as large houses at Drury-lane as it did last season, and had been repeatedly given lately.

It is with deep regret we hear that Miss Kate Terry is seriously

Mr. Leslie's new drama, Title and Time, at the Surry, bids fair to run as long as the Orange Girl, by the same author.

A great success was recently attained at Lisbon with the Huguenots. Mdmes. Rey-Balla and Volpini, Signori Mongini, Buti, and Junea.

Mr. Wilford Morgan is engaged, and will make his first appearance in London, since his re urn from Italy, at the second cof the "Philharmonic Society," March 25th.

We have already said that St. Martin's Hall is to be converted into a theatre. It will be called, according to common report, the "Theatre Royal Long Acre."

The will of William Frederick Collard, Esq., the celebrated pianoforte-maker, of Cheapside, was proved in the London Court, on the 20th uit. The personal property was sworn under

With the beginning of next month a season of opera will commence in Vienna, lasting two months, during which German work-will alternate with French, the Gaza Ladra being chosen to start

Costa has returned from Paris. Naamaa, on a grand scale, will be given in Paris, in August. Alboni, it is stid, will sustain the contralto part. Rossini is deligited with the score of the oratorio, and has expressed a great desire to be present at its performance.

The revival of the old Strand favourite, The Maid and the Magpie at the Prince of Wales's, has been attended with great success; and, preceded by Mr. H. J. Byron's clever drama of A Handred Thousand Pounds, forms a most attractive entertainment.

In the Italian opera prospectus for the forthcoming season, put

forward by Mr. Gye, the names of Patti and Madlle. Pauline Lucca gure provincently. Romeo and Juliet is one of the chief novelties, vita Mar o and Patti in the leading roles. The Barbiere is pro-

We understand that an Italian libretto of Don Carlos is being prepared, in order that Mr. Gye may afford his subscribers and the public an opportunity of hearing the last effort of the great Verdi. As far as rumour enables us to speak, the new candidate for musical distinction requires a very large amount of compression.

The financial statement of the Royal General Theatrical Fund for the year ending February, 1867, shows a balance of £13,478 185. 7d on hand. The receipts during the year have amounted to £1,900, being upwards of £500 over the expenditure. Members' subscriptions show an increase of £40 over last year.

The elaborate revival of Rob Roy at Drury Lane Theatre has been "unavoidably postpoied" until this day, Saturday 23rd inst. We are looking auxious y forward to this dramatic treat, to see if Mr. T. Powrie be really the great actor that report from the north

From a denun-siztion of theatres, and an expurgation of the works of Mr. Charles Dickens, sanctimoniousness has made a step further. A correspondent of the English Independent asserts that the playing of chess has been forbidden at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Aldersgate-street.

Another of those exaggerated exhibitions of popular esteem so common with southern audiences has been presented at Rome. A new opera by the "macerro" Gentili, emitted Rosamonda was recently produced at the Teatro Apollo with such success that the author was called eighteen times before the curtain!

We were sorry to observe, on a recent visit to the Olympic, that even the attraction of our great comedian, Charles Mathews, in three pieces, could not fill the house. Yet that his popularity is not waning might be easily seen by the brilliant reception accorded to him by the small but evidently intelligent audience.

The cast of Don Carlos, when it is produced, during the coming season at Covent Garden, will include Mdmes. Lucca and Fricci, M. Naudin and Signor Graziana. The tener would appear to be deticient in the qualities essential to the part allotted to him in this opera. Even in Paris Don Carlos is not well cast, Faure being nly first-rate artiste employed in it.

In a notice of the adaptation of Le Dégel, recently playing at the Lamos's Theatre. Fun is unjust towards Mr. T. W. Robertson. St. James's Theatre, Fun is unjust towards Mr. T. W. Robertson. Our contemporary says, "The piece was not received very favourably, and we hope that its writer, Mr. T. W. Robertson, will abandon adaptation for ever." This is most unkind as well as unmerited treatment; for Ours and Society are at least clever.

The Vie Parisienne continues to be played with much success at The Vie Parisieme continues to be played with much success at the Palais Royal; and at the Gaité Miss Menken, who has not yet broken her neck, brings an average of more than 5.000 francs a night to the house. The French call this Piloquence de la chair! At the Folies Dramatiques a piece is in rehearsal entitled, Les Voyageus pour TExposition, by MM. Thiery and Busnach. It is said to be full of tun, and promises unusual success.

At the Theatre Royal, Hull, there have been, during last week, four representations of Mr. J. Coleman's melodramatic play of four representations of Mr. J. Coleman's melodramatic play of Catherine Howard, which are worthy of notice, from the fact of the heroine being impersonated by Miss Beatrix Shirley, whose dramatic power, exquisite pathos, and intelligent interpretation of the text were greatly appreciated by numerous audiences. This lady's engagement at Hull terminated last Saturday.

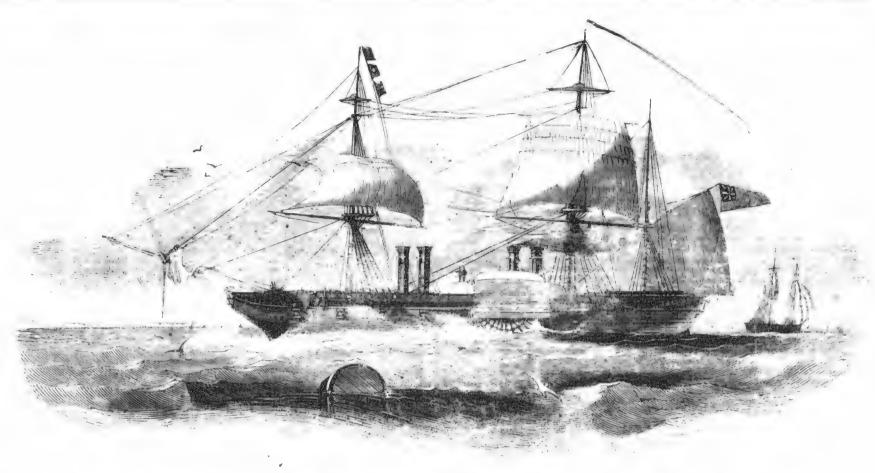
Lady Don is playing in the burlesque of Kenilworth, at the New York Theatre. A new com dy by Mr. Watts Phillips is shortly to supersede A Dangerous Game, at Wallack's Theatre. The Merchant of Venice is thriving at the Winter Garden. The Black Crook continues to gather in wealth at Niblo's Garden. The Christian Martyrs maintains a high place in popular esteem at Barnum's Museum. A revival of the Streets of New York has proved very successful at the Olympic Theatre.

Dr. Mark and 66 his little men " favoured Worcester with a visit. and gave four grand concerts on Saturday and Monday, March 2nd and 4th, which were very well attended. The performances of these "little men" are truly marvellous; we would urge all "lovers of music" to pay them a visit when opportunity offer. Beamont is at present at the Music Hall with his conjuring tricks. We decline saying anything, with the exception that the performance, which lasts over two hours, is extremely dull.

The performance of Nug you in Paris is adjourned till the month The performance of Naaman in Paris is adjourned till the month of August, and Mr. Costa has returned to town. Maile, Patti was refused by her manager; Mdmc, Carvalbo, free a few weeks ago, is now busy with Romeo et Juliette; and a contralto as well as a soprano was vainly singht. Another obstacle lay in the fact that the Athénés orchestra and chorus is in a great measure made up of Italians, who are thus prevented from giving their services on the Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the only days when Faure and Villaret, graciously lent by M. Perrin, are free.

We are glad to say that Miss Kate Saville is better, though at one time it was feared brain fever would follow the attack, which compelled her to retire from her Nottingham engagement. When Miss Saville was first seized with illness, the "roughs" of Nottingham made a shameful demonstration in the theatre, out of disappointment at the change of bill. Hissing and booting prevailed for some time, and none of the actors could for long obtain a hearing. Nottingham audiences appear to entertain unique ideas of propriety, since the unexpected and inevitable illness of a performer provokes them to such a display. We are glad to say that Miss Kate Saville is better, though at

The New York Weekly Review states that Mr. Maretz k has made arrangements to have Verm's latest opers, Don Carlos, performed there immediately after its performance in London. The first tovelry watch Mr. Maretzek promises is Perella's comic opera, Il Carnov de di Venezia, while Cagnoni's Don Bucefalo is put off indefinitely. The impressario, in his pronunciamento, also announces that he has made arrangements for Midme. Parepa's appearing in opera. This cannot fail to create a sensation in New announces that he has made arrangements for Maine. Parepas appearing in opera. This cannot full to create a sensation in New York, as Mdme. Parepa enjoys a great and just popularity. Sue will probably appear on six nights, if her engagement is not extended, and will make her debât in Norma. Mr. Maretzik promises to commence the season on the 7th of March.



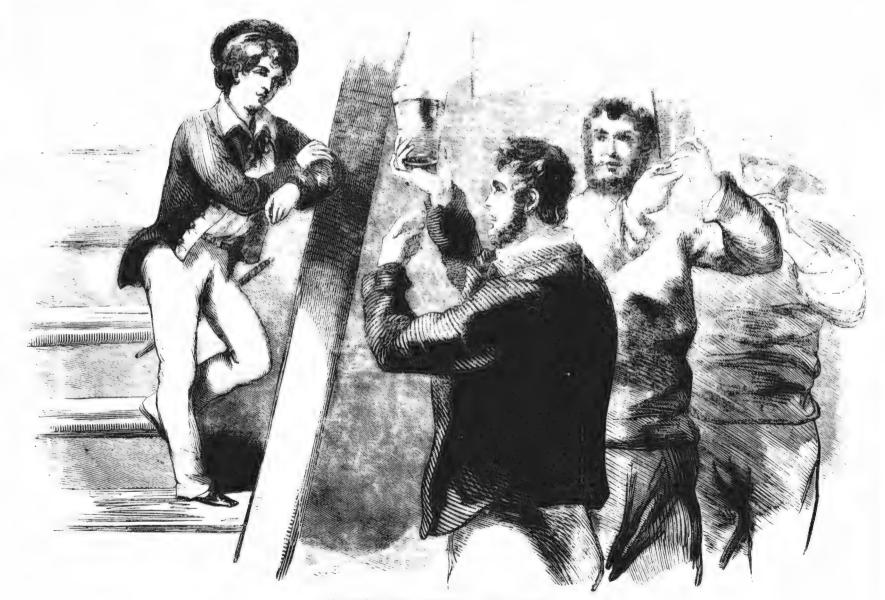
HER MAJESTY'S STEAMSHIP "TERRIBLE." (See Page 98.)

EFFECTS OF THE LATE SEVERE GALE.

Throughout Sunday night and early on Monday morning a severe gale prevailed in and about the metropolis. Considerable damage was done by the wind to houses in course of erection, and much apprehension was felt for the safety of the shipping in the river.

During the same time one of the heaviest gales which has been known for years caused great destruction on the west coast of England. A large number of vessels sought refuge from the storm in Plymouth Sound. It is doubtful whether there were ever before so

many vessels in the Sound at one time. At noon on Sunday seven or eight vessels were seen running at a perilous rate before wind and sea for Penzance harbour. The pilots and men about the quay were in readiness with boats, hawsers, and ropes. Exactly at twelve o'clock the barque Gambier of Plymouth, Rowling, master, from Hamburgh to Leghorn, with general cargo, was running for the pier. As she approached a sea struck her stern, and the next moment another wave on her broadside sent her with her bow against the extreme end of the extension pier, and stuck the barque to the harbour. The brig Providence, of Jersey, Rive, master, in coal, from Llanelly to St. Malo, was following the barque to the harbour, but of course could not enter it, but struck the barque and then slewed round to the eastward, and was driven behind the Albert Pier. A terrific sea was running, which soon brought her in contact with the pier wall. Fortunately her bowsprit projected directly over the wall, and all the crew mannaged to get safely ashore. Thousands of spectators lined the



ON BOARD THE "TERRIBLE." (See Page 98.)



MODERN RESURRECTIONISTS TO WOVING THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD FROM OLD ST. PANCRAS CHUCKHYARD.

piers. During the afternoon the Providence broke up against the new pier. Reports were received of about thirty vessels having been seen in the Channel, all of which were dismasted or otherwise disabled.

wise disabled.

At Falmouth the gale resulted in the total wreck of the barque Marmion, of Shields. She arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, and anchored outside the harbour, near Gyllyngvase. About nine o'clock on Sunday morning she parted her cables and ran ashore. It was impossible for any boat to approach her through the heavy sea which was running, and great anxiety was felt for the crew, eleven in number, who were exposed to the severe cold of the easterly wind, and in imminent danger of losing their lives. A great crowd of people assembled on the shore, and the excitement was intense. The vessel was about 100 yards from the shore, and, as the people stood watching it break to pieces, they saw one of the crew make a desperate effort to save himself. He floated from the vessel on a ladder; but, instead of his frail raft dritting to shore, it floated towards Gyllyngvase. Soon after another man was seen to seize a piece of the wreck, and float off in the same direction. They were tossed about, until it seemed almost impossible that they could hold on longer, when one of the crowd on shore, a young man, named Anthony Thomas, bravely swam out with a rope, and reached the man on the ladder, who was then pulled ashore. About the same time a coloured man swam out, and saved the second seaman. The position of the men who still remained on the vessel grew more cesperate each minute. There was no rocket apparatus near, and no means were devised of reaching them until a seaman named Notley, belonging to a vessel which was undergoing repairs in Falmouth Docks, and a young fellow named Hudson, an apprentice in the same vessel, volunteered to carry out a rope. They started together, but Notley was struck in the breast with a piece of the wreck, and was forced to return. Hudson swam on alone and reaching the vessel handed up the rope. The crew were by this time so exhausted that it was with difficulty they could be got ashore. Six of them were, however, landed with safety. A seventh man was incapable of any effort at self-he At Falmouth the gale resulted in the total wreck of the barque

At Portland and at Weymouth the storm was also severe. At Portland and at Weymouth the storm was also severe. At the first-named place another part of the staging was swept away, and foars were entertained that great damage might be done to the shipping. In Weymouth harbour two vessels came into collision, and both suffered considerable injury.

For some time past there has been very severe weather at Portsmouth, and its severity was increased on Sunday night by a gale from E.S.E. and a heavy fall of snow. Great distress prevails among the poorer inhabitants of the district.

A special meeting of the Mansion House Relief Committee was held on Monday under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which it was determined, in consequence of the continuance of exceptional distress in the east and other pintions of the metropolic continuance. ance of exceptional distress in the east and other patiens of the metropolis, to keep the fund open for some time longer. The amount in hand was small, and an appeal for additional subscriptions was made.

THE CARLTON MURDER

THE CARLTON MURDER

The trid of John and Mary Watson, for the murder of Henry Raynor, was concluded at the Nottingham Assizes on Friday week, the greatest excitement prevailing in the town. The court was crowded, and an immense number of people congregated outside, and in various ways manifested their interest in the progress of the case. The story told by the witnesses was peculiar in many respects. Rayner was an accountant and a collector of rents and debts, and resided in Nottingham. He had also taken a house and premises of considerable extent at Carlton, a village situated at some little distance from the town. He went to reside there with his wife on Lady-day in last year, and continued to occupy the house nntill September. From that time to his death he was in the habit of going over to look at the house and orchard. The house being too large for his own purposes he sub-let a portion of it to the Watsons, and when he was away the whole house was in their care. Some little disturbance had been caused by Raynor finding that the Watsons used a copper which was fixed in the scullery, and which he did not wish them to touch. Raynor was also said to have had a quarrel about money matters with a man named Marriott, who had occupied the house before Raynor took it. On Saturday, the 17th November last, he left home at twenty minutes past four in the afternoon, and stated that he was going to Carlton. He had on a white felt hat, and carried a stick and a mat basket. The basket was empty when he left home. Before that he had been to a smith at Nottingham for something to lock up a copper with. He was seen on the way by several persons, and was known to have reached Watson's side of the house at Carlton by half-past five. Mrs Watson herself stated that he entered their house at that time, and after speaking a word or two went away. There is no direct evidence as to where he was or what happened to him between half-past tive and about twenty minutes to eight. house at that time, and after speaking a word or two went away. There is no direct evidence as to where he was or what happened to him between half-past tive and about twenty minutes to eight. At that time a porter, who was on duty at the Carlon railway station, was walking about, and observed something lying on the rails at a little distance from the station. On going to the spot he found the dead body of Raynor, with the head laid across one of the rails. Beside the body lay a stick and a mat basket. A train was due in a few minutes, and if it had come up before the body had been found, it would, almost as a matter of course, have been assumed that he had been killed by the train. The body was moved, and a close examination by medical men proved that death assumed that he had been killed by the train. The body was moved, and a close examination by medical men proved that death had been caused by violence. Several fierce blook had been struck at the head by some weapon like a poker or a heavy sick with a thin end, and blood was still issuing from the head when the body was found. There were distinct marks of strangulation, and the was found. There were distinct marks of strangulation, and the doctors held that to have been the immediate cause of death. A watch which Raynor was known to have had with him when he left Nottingham was missing. There was so much that was singular about the affair that the police determined to watch the place near which the body was found, as well as the house which the Watsons occupied. The next morning they entered the house, and Watson told them that he had not seen Raynor on the previous day at all. His wife said he had called at about half-past five, and after speaking a word or two lad gone aways. The notice repeatedly scatched the house, and obtained such evidence as led them to take Watson and his wife in custody. In searching they had examined all the boots they could find at the time, and Watson and these were all he had. A more minute search, however, enabled them to discover another pair, which were wet and muddy, as if they had been recently worn, and they corresponded with certain footprints which

had been found in the fields, and the mud between Watson's house and the spot where the body was found. Among other things found by the police were several articles of clothing, on which splashes of blood were discovered. In various parts of the house spots and of blood were discovered. In various parts of the house spots and smears of blood were found, and these were accounted for by the prisoners by saying that they had killed a pig on the preceding day, and that Mrs. Watson had been making black puddings with the blood. The police also took possession of a coal-rake upon which was found a charred substance, which Dr. Taylor, the analytical chemist, found to be exactly the same as a material obtained by burning a hat like that which Raynor wore on the day of the murder. No hat was found by the body on the line, nor was the hat which he wore ever after recovered. When the female prisoner was sent to gaol and searched, a canvass bag was found in her pocket, which was declared to be the property of the murdered man. Mrs. Tomlinson, the mother of the female prisoner, stated that the bag was one that she had made long ago for Mrs. Watson. The counsel for the defence held that the prosecution had not sustained the charge against the prisoners. The judge, in summing up, said that the case was involved in great mystery, and the jury must arrive at their verdict from a consideration of the evidence which had been given. After some time the jury gave in a verdict of "Not gailty." This verdict was received with applause, and thousands of persons waited outside the court to cheer the Watsons as they regained their freedom. smears of blood were found, and these were accounted for by the

MODERN RESURRECTIONISTS.

The march of the "iron roads" into our very midst, and the modern improvements going on in all directions in the City and its suburbs are making sad havoc among the old churches and historical relies of past ages. The churchyard of old St. Pancras Church, where the last Catholic service was held prior to the Reformation, has been desecrated by the ruthless hands of the Midland Railway. The remains of the departed have been removed to another councily, and stronge work has been given to make to another cemetery, and strange work has been given to men whom we may truly call "modern resurrectionists," such as are shown in our illustration above. Similar removals have also taken place at the recently-closed churches of the City, the particulars of the above of which sacred edifices have already appeared in our columns.

The attendant at the ladies' first-class waiting-room at Stafford Station found the other day a healthy infant, respectancy dressed, in the room. After some consultation, it was decided to take it to the Stafford Union, and there a bank note for £200 was found affixed to its dress.

found affixed to its dress.

At the Manchester assizes on Saturday, Alfred Thomas Heap, aged thirty-three years, was charged with baying maracred I had a Locke, at Manchester, in February last. From the evidence is appeared that Mrs. Locke was the wife of a chemist and draggist, earr, ing on business in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The prisoner, although he was said to have practised as a surgeon, was not legally qualified to do so. It was alleged that he had caused the death of Mrs. Locke by attempting to procure abortion. After a lengthened trial, a verdict of not guilty was returned on the first count, charging him with murder, and the prosecution indinated that they would indict him on the second count, which charged him with intent to procure abortion.

MORNINGS WITH THE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. John Smith, described as a merchant and as residing at Blackheath, was summoned before the Lord Mayor at the instance of the South-Eastern Railway Company, who charged him with having unlawfully, knowingly, and wilfully travelled in a railway carriage of the company without having previously paid bis fare. Mr. Frank C. Brown, from the department of the solicitor to the company, preferred the complaint. Mr. Wontner appeared for the defence. The principal witness was Wm. Tatnell, ticket inspector at Cannon-street Station. He said the defendant, whom he knew as a daily passenger by the line, arrived there by the 8 45 a.m. up train on Feb. 16, and on passing the barrier presented to wittees a half ticket, numbered 977, which was not available for that day. He had previously had occasion to suspect the defendant, and with He had previously had occasion to suspect the defendant, and we a view to confirm his suspicions, or otherwise, had taken the preduction the night before to send to the Blackheath station for the numbers of the tickets to be issued there on the following day. The half ticket which the defendant presented did not correspond with any of the numbers, and he asked him to show the other half. Upon that the defendant produced a half ticket from Charing-cross to Blackheath, dated February 15. The first half he had tendered Blackheath, dated February 15. The first half he had tendered was from Blackheath to Cannon-street. He asked the defendant when he took that ticket. The reply was, "This morning;" but he could not say where. In point of fact, he could not have taken it anywhere but at Blackheath. Witness inquired his name and address, which the defendant gave, and then asked him in turn what he was going to do. Witness made no reply, but went to Blackheath, and found that the ticket, which he had marked on receiving it from the defendant, had been issued on January 18. Mr. Wontner said the defendant, for whom he appeared, was a person of very great re-pectability, and would scorn to defraud any one. The defendant had instructed him to explain that he had come by train from Blackheath to London that morning, and had taken a return ticket; but he had left it, with a pair of gloves, in a waiting-room of the station at Blackheath, while he went to regulate his watch by a clock outside. While he was doing that, the train watch by a clock outside. While he was doing that, the train suddenly arrived, and he was obliged to jump into it, without having time to return to the waiting-room for his gloves and ticket. He went on to London, and forgetting all about the occurrence, he He went on to London, and forgetting all about the occurrence, he presented an old ticket at the barrier. On being asked for the other half he undoubtedly presented another half which did not correspond, it not occurring to him at the moment he had made a mistake. Later in the day, he went to the station at Blackheath, and asked if his gloves and ticket had been found. On the following Monday morning he saw the secretary, and explained the whole matter to him, taking at the same time a yearly ticket for the future. The present proceedings, therefore, and so long after the occurrence, had taken him by surprise. As to the possession of the other half ticket, that was a common occurrence, and did not necessarily imply blame. The Lord Mayor said that did not affect the question. The defendant was not bound to account for that necessarily imply blame. The Lord Mayor said that did not affect the question. The defendant was not bound to account for that. His explanation was wholly incompatible with the facts proved. If he went up to London, leaving his gloves and ticket at the waitingroom, it would not be long before that occurred to him, and a gentleman would have mentioned the circumstance to the ticket collector; but instead of that, the loss of the gloves and ticket did not occur to him until the middle of the day, and in the meantime not occur to him until the middle of the day, and in the meantime the defendant, who was said by his solicitor to have such a refined sense of honour, attempted to palm off a ticket wholly out of date, and therefore false. He had no doubt the defendant did that intentionally. Besides, it appeared that was not the first time he had done so. A great company like the South-Eastern required protection from such frauds, and he fined the defendant the full penalty of 4th and seeks. of 40s. and costs. The money was paid.

JOHN TAYLOR, barman in the employ of Mr. Thompson, of the Black Horse Tayern, Haymarket, was charged with robbing his employer. The prisoner had only been in Mr. Thompson's employ about a fortnight; and, being suspected of robbery, some money was marked by Mr. Thompson and Police-constable Butcher, 137.C, and this led to the prisoner's detection, some of the marked money being found upon him. The prisoner afterwards asked Mr. Thompson to forgive him, but he declined to do so. In answer to Mr. Knox the prosecutor stated that he gave him 10s. a week and board and lodging, giving him more wages than he asked, with the view of keeping him honest. The prisoner said he was guilty. Mr. Thompson said he gave each of his barmen every morning £5 worth of silver, which they kept in glasses to give change for gold, so that no change for gold should be taken from the till. On the previous day the prisoner took a pound's worth of silver from the glass, and, instead of putting in its place a sovereign, he put in a shilling. Mr. Knox said it was a very bad case, the prisoner having begun to rob his employer as soon as he entered his service. The prisoner had good pay, and had no right to commit a crime of the description. Committed for six months with hard labour. with hard labour.

William Scott, aged fifteen, a French polisher, and Thomas King, aged ten, were charged with attempting a robbery from the shop of Mr. Fox, tobacconist, of 62, Seymour-street, Euston-road. The prisoners, it was stated, belong to a gang of young thieves who go about "starring the glaze," that is, breaking the shop windows by placing a knife between the putty and the sach. In this case the prisoners were seen outside the prosecutor's windows, and were driven away. On their return, the younger prisoner was heard to say that he would have a valuable pipe that was in the window, and the elder prisoner breke the glass, and when the prisoners were taken into custody a large piece of the window was in the act of falling out. Police-constable Turner, 253 Y, said the prisoners were well known. Scott has had three months' hard labour, and King has been in prison four times and was whipped. On the last occasion of King being at this court, on a charge of felony, he was discharged, his father promising to send him into the country. The prisoners were suspected of having committed robberies of a similar description. Mr. Barker remanded the prisoners for a week, and directed that the parents of the prisoners should attend, so that arrangements might be made to send them to a reformatory.

Migual Chawley, 18 James Domoyay, 16, and John Manney. WILLIAM SCOTT, aged fifteen, a French polisher, and Thomas

to a reformatory.

Michel Crawley, 18, James Donovan, 16, and John Marney MICHEL CRAWLEY, 18, JAMES DONOVAN, 16, and JOHN MARNEY 15, were indicted for stealing two sovereigns and other moneys, the moneys of James Robinson, from his person. James Robinson, a sailor, who gave his evidence in a frank and casy manner, said he was a scaman, lodging at the Sailor's Home in Wells-street, Whitechapel. Between five and six o'clock in the evening of Feb. 28 he was walking in Cable-street, being at the time the worse for liquor, and while he was in this state he went to a coffee-shop, where he saw the prisoners. At the time he entered the coffee-shop he had £5 loose in his pocket. He did not remain in the coffee-shop long, and it appeared that the prisoners followed

him. He was tripped up, and found some one's hand in his pocket, and Carr took up all the things and said, "Threepence for the lot," and two sovereigns and three or four shillings. John Evinson, another told the proscentrix to inform the judge that the boy had been in and immediately afterwards he found that he had been robbed of two sovereigns and three or four shillings. John Evinson, another seaman, belonging to No. 94. Lucas-street, St. George's, said he saw the prosecutor tripped up by the prisoners and a man who was not taken. They surrounded him, and when he was down they picked up something, and then all ran away together. George Forster, policy-constable 207 H, said, from information he received, he took the prisoners into custody, and told them with what they were charged. They said they knew nothing about it. He found them in the White Hart public-house at nine o'clock at night. They said it was not them, but the others who were let go. Nine were found altogether in the house, but Evinson only identified three of them. The prisoners said that three, who were let go, had more of the money than they had. The fury found all the prisoner Donovan. The Assistant Judge sentenced Crawley to be imprisoned and kept to hard Isbour for nine months; Marney for 12 months, and Donovan to be kept in penal servitude for five years.

James Reid, aged thirty-eight, a morose-looking fellow, described

JAMES REID. aged thirty-eight, a morose-looking fellow, described JAMES REID, aged thirty-eight, a morose-looking fellow, described as a beershop-keeper, of 28. Howard-road, Hornsey New Town, was charged before Mr. Barker with feloniously cutting and wounding his wife, Harriet Reid. Mr. H. Allen, prosecuting officer of the Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, watched the case. Police-sergeant Crisp, 3 N, said that the prisoner had before been in custody on a charge of assaulting the police and beating his wife. He then handed in the following medical certificate:—"17, Spencer-road, Stoke Newington, March 8, 1867.—This is to certify that I am attending to Mrs. Reid, who is suffering from two flesh wounds in the back supposed to be considered by her husband, and she is now unable to leave her bed.—H. W. Down, M.R.C.S. England, &c." Police-constable Saward, 155 N, said:—Last night about a quarter Stoke Newington, March 8, 1867.—This is to certify that I am attending to Mrs. Reid, who is suffering from two flesh wounds in the back supposed to be can at by her husband, and she is now unable to leave her bed. 41. W. Down, M.R.C.S. England, &c. Police-constable Saward, 155 N, said:—Last night about a quarter to ten o'clock, I was cast at to 28, Howard-road, and was informed that a man had stabbed his wife. I went there, and saw the prisoner, who came out of his wife. I went there, and saw the the parlour and said to me, "I shall got outside I said to him "Where is prisener, who came cut of the parlour and said to me, "I shall give myself up." When we got outside I said to him "Where is the knife." Mr. Barker: Had you told him what be was charged the knile." Mr. Barker: Had you told him what he was charged with, or had he said anything to you about the charge? Witness: Ne. The prisoner then put his hands into his pockets and took out the knile produced. He said, "I have done it, and it can't be helped." The prisoner: I never said anything of the sort. Mr. Barker: Had you said saything to him about the charge then? Witness: Ne. I then took him to the police-station, and after that I went back to the house and found a doctor there attending to the prisoner's wife and dressing her wounds. One of the wounds was in her side, and the knife had gone through her stays, and the other was close to her blade bone. He had seen the wounds were not the knife. other was close to her blade bone. He had seen the woman this morning, and the surgeon said that, although the wounds were not dangerons, she would not be able to attend for a week. The prisoner: Did you caution me that what I might say to you would be used against me here? Witness: No. Mr. Barker (to the prisoner): Have you got anything to say about the charge? The prisoner (in a sullen tone): I shall decline to say anything at present. Mr. Barker remanded the prisoner to the House of Detention for a week, and refused to take bail.

GEORGE STUEL, calling bimself a drysalter, was charged before GEORGE STIEL, calling lensel a drysmich, was charged occore the Lord Mayor, on remand, with receiving a large quantity of valuable drugs, oils, and perfumes, belonging to Mr. Barron, a wholesale druggist, in Bash-lane, Cannon-street, well knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. Humphreys, solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. L. Lewis the decence. On the prisoner being apprehended, the property he was accused of so receiving, and which was of the value of \$700 or \$280 in all, was found at his which was of the value of 270 or £80 in all, was found at his house, and he failed to give a satisfactory account of how he became possessed of it. It was elicited in evidence that a man named Francis Ball, porter to Mr. Borron, the prosecutor, assisted by one Hodsden, a carman in the same employment, had for some time systematically removed drugs from their muster's stock clandestinely and in large quantities, and placed them in a daug-heap until they could be conveniently conveyed to the house of the prisoner, in Brandon-street. Walworth New Town. On one occasion Ball received from the prisoner for goods he had stolen and secreted £8 15s, of which he gave Hodsden £1, and on others £4 odd, £5, £2 17s, and other sums, part of which he gave to and secreted £8 15s, of which he gave Hodsden £1, and on others £4 odd, £5, £2 17s, and other sums, part of which he gave to Hodsden. Ball himself confessed to that, and that he sold the prisoner between 50 and 40 gallons of olive oil, which he had stolen from his master's warehouse, at 4s, a gallon, that being much below the value. Alto other he said he had "realised" £20 by his dealings with the prisoner in that way, or it might have been £45, and some of the movey he had since lost in betting. For a time the drugs so obtained and concealed were taken direct from the drugs hear to the prisoner's house, and in other cases, to avoid time the drugs so obtained and concealed were taken direct from the dung-heap to the prisoner's house, and in other cases, to avoid suspicion, to the house of George Allen, a carman, and thence to that of the prisoner—the cerman Allen receiving a gratuity of £2 for the accommodation. The prisoner afterwards sold the drugs of which he had become so postessed to various chemists and surgeons about London, and sometimes much below the real value, representing himself to them as a wholesale druggist and drysalter, and that some of the goods he was vending he had purchased as "job lots." The Land Mayer committed the prisoner for trial.

Jour Gurer, a boy about twelve years of age, was charged JOHN GILBERT, a boy about twelve years of age, was charged before Mr. Knox with steading some articles belonging to his step-mother, Mrs. Sarah Gilbert, of No. 12, Chapel-street, Tottenham court-poad, and Marry Caritt, the keeper of a clothes shop at 22, Market-street, Fitzrop-square, was charged with receiving the articles with a guilty knowl dge. The prosecutrix stated that she was a widow, and the boy her stepson. She went out to work on Tuesday morning week, and when she returned in the evening found some of her boxes broken open, and several articles, including some labels and a shirt taken away. She ascertained from the prisoner's cloth and a shirt, taken away, sister that he had left at two pretence of going to school, but She ascertained from the prisoner's ister that he had left at two o'clock in the afternoon, under the oretence of going to school, but she saw no more of him till the previous evening, when, on returning home, she found the boy there, when he admitted having broken open the boxes, taken the articles and seld them for 3d. She then gave the boy, who had once be-fore been in custody, in charge. Police-constable Thaxter, 176 E, said that, the boy having told him where he sold the articles, he took him to Carr's shop, and the boy pointed out a petticoat as one of the articles he sold Carr, stating that Carr had only given him 3d. for the things. He afterwards took Carr into custody, when she said that she gave 1s. 3d. for the articles. In answer to Mr. Knox the prosecutrix stated that she had never sent the boy to the shop to sell things, and Carr was an entire stranger to her. After being cautioned by Mr. Knox the prisoner Carr said that, when the boy came to her shop, he said his mother sent him to sell the things and that he had a sister lying dead. Believing his story she gave him is, 3d, for them. The boy said he asked 6d for the petticoat,

n-tody before.

Thomas Williams, a labourer, of No. 2. Street's-buildings, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged before Mr. Knox with assaulting Martha Tubbs, a young woman, his stepdaughter. The complainant said that on the previous evening the prisoner, her stepfither, came home, having been drinking, and abused her, and then ill-used her mother, who was lying in bed ill. She (complainant) left the room, fearing the prisoner would strike her, and went to a neighbour's room. The prisoner followed her, and threatered to kill her, and struck her on the head, threatening, at the same time, to throw her downstairs; and afterwards, in the presence of a constable, he raised his foot, on which there was a heavy hor, and kicked her in the lower part of the stomach, and she had not been able to skep all night, in consequence of the pain she had suffered. Police-constable Upson, 221 C, proved seeing the prisoner kick the complainant violently in the stomach, and he then took him had custody. The prisoner said the complainant struck THOMAS WILLIAMS, a labourer, of No. 2. Street's-buildings soner kick the complainant violently in the stomach, and he then took him into custouy. The prisoner said the complainant struck him on the head. Mr. Knox asked the constable whether the prisoner complained last night of being struck by the complainant, and the constable said he did not. The prisoner was drunk at the time. The prisoner said he had nothing else to say. Mr. Knox said that last night, in the presence of the constable, the prisoner being in Equor at the time, had kicked the complainant in a way that might have caused her death. He could not conceive a more dastardly assault, and if the prisoner thought he could be permitted to assault females in such a manner he made a mistake. The prisoner would be committed for three months with hard labour.

labour.

A respeciably-dressed young woman, with an infant in her arms, applied to the magnistrate for an order to separate her from her husband, and to make him allow her sufficient money to support her child. The magnistrate told her that if she wanted to be separated from her husband she must go to the Divorce Court. If he had assented her, she could have a summons to bring her husband before the magnistrate. The applicant said she did not wish to hurt her husband, but hiv with him she could not. He was a man of very violent temper and frequently ill-used her, and had assaulted her on the very day she was married, and there was never a week her on the very day she was married, and there was never a week passed but he shaped her face. He was in the receipt of very good wages, but she did not want anything from him for herself, as she could carn her living, but she thought that he ought to pay for the keep of his child. The magistrate suggested that the applicant had better consult her friends, and get them to interfere. The applicant said that her mother had spoken to her husband, but he took no notice of what she said, and ordered her out of the house. She would go to the parish and see what good she could get there. The applicant then left the court.

GEORGE WESTON, aged 21, a porter, in the employ of the Great George Weston, aged 21, a porter, in the employ of the Great Western Railway, was charged with steeling from the goods station of the Great Northern Railway, York-road, St. Pancras, thirty-six pairs of gloves, of the value of £4 10%, the property of his employers. Mr. Wantner, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Roketts, roaditor, for the defence. The facts of this case have been previously reported, and it will be remembered that the prisoner was seen to take the gloves from a box that he had previously broken open. Mr. Ricketts said the prisoner would plead guilty, and therefore he hoped the magistrate would deal with the case at once, and not put the country to the expense of a prosecution. The prisoner was well connected, and this being his first offence, even if the magistrate would not decide the case the prition. The prisoner was well connected offence, even if the magistrate would not soner would plead guiley, and would have magistrate said that robberies by railway peries by railway servants seemed to be on mple would be made even if it was only the increase, and an example would be made even if it was only for the sake of showing the others in the same employ that they could not commit such acts with impunity. He then committed the prisoner to the studdelessex Sessions for trial.

HONEY MARKET MYD CITY

Stocks of all descriptions are still depressed. The more than ordinarily inclement state of the weather, and the general uncertainty that appears to prevail as to the position of certain companies, seem to have retarded investors of all descriptions from embarking into English undertakings. It is known that many British capitalists have preferred embarking their capital in foreign British capitalists have preferred emberking their capitalin foreign stocks, in lieu of doing anything to promote British enterprise. There is no doubt that the results of last years' panic are still bearing unhealthy fruit. Twelve months ago, people without discretion or discernment, rushed into schemes of the most speculative character, and now an equally unwise course is taken by showing an entire want of faith in legitimate business. A few good things have lately required public support. The New Nantymwyn Mining Extension Company (limited), especially should be regarded with confidence. In the neighbourhood of the mine there are some of the wealthiest lodes in the kingdom. The lead is of a very find quality, and the specimen are proof of this fact. The present set is evidently a part of the mines now worked at a great profit, and there is no doubt but that the high respectability of the directorate of the company is, in the high re-pectability of the directorate of the company is, in itself, a guarantee that the undertaking will be worked legitimately, and in a business-like manner.

With regard to railway shares and debentures the unsettled

With regard to railway sources and decentures the hisetina state of the law appears to have unjuly depreciated stocks of this description. The new act, as to the sale of bank sharer, is a most salutary measure, and it is to be hoped that the legislature will act with decision and discretion, so as to bring in some statute which is likely to reconcile not only contending railway interests, but to give some security and certainty to the present and future holders of railway securities.

The Edinburgh, or Queen's Regiment of Light Infantry Militia, un-er command of Colonel the Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., has received orders to assemble at Dalkeith on Monday, the 10th June next, for 27 days' training. The recruits are to assembly on Monday, May 27, for 14 days' drill, prior to the assembly of the

egiment. Just our, Steam Engines (Paten'), take 18, 6d, each, of horizontal co struction, manuactured entirely of metal, it ad with copper bone pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours it supplied with visch. Sent, carriage free, safety packed in wooden case, for 24 s TAYLOS, BROTHERS, 21, Norfolk-read, Fssax-read, Isington.

MEETING AT MR. GLADSTONE'S.

On Thursday afternoon a large number of Mr On Thursday afternoon a large number of Mr. Gladstone's supporters met at the right hon, gentleman's residence, Carlton-gardens. Mr. Gladstone addressed the meeting, in the course of which he denounced the bill as one of the vilest character, but said at the same time that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of joining issue upon the second reading, because he not only believed there was a large number of gentlemen who would like to have it read a ground time, but that the numsition would be of or gentlemen was would have to have it read a second time, but that the opposition would be of the most determined nature. He then passed on to say, that when the bill went into committee the county franchise should be extended beyond the amount proposed by the Government measure, and that the redistribution Government measure, and that the redistribution of scars should be further modified; that voting papers should be done away with, and compound householders permitted to vote. He would also advocate a lodger franchise. After some other remarks, he again repeated that he would not run the risk of recommending the bill being opposed upon the second reading. The majority of the members expressed their acquiescence in what had allon from the right hon, centengen, and the fallen from the right hon, gentlemen, and the neeting separated.

MRS. RYVES, THE CLAIMANT TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION.

At the Lambeth Police-court on Thursday shortly after the disposal of the night charges, a gentleman in company with Mrs. Ryves (the lady who claimed to be the lawfal descendant of Prince George of Cumberland, and entitled to the throne), entered the court, and desired to make an application to Mr. Paget, the presiding magis-

The gentleman stated that he had come before his worship to apply for a warrant on behalf of Mrs. Ryves, against a stallholder at the Crystal Palace, who put forth that he was the son of that lady, and obtained money from a sympathising public. His worship would, doubtless, recollect the case of "Ryves v. the Attorney-General," which had occupied the attention of the law courts, and, in fact, an appeal was pending in the thouse of Lords for establishing the rights of the lady as the descendant of Prince George of Cumberland. The party against whom he desired proceedings to be taken had had Mrs. Ryves's name put up on a stall at the Crystal Palace, and thus obtained a stall at the Crystal Palace, and thus obtained buyers for his goods, upon the faith of his story that he was the son of Mrs. Ryves.

Mrs. Kyves .- You must remember the trial,

Mr. Paget.-Of course, it was a question of Applicant.—Mrs. Ryves claims to be the law ful descendant of the Duke of Cumberlan!

Mrs. Ryves: The case is pending before the House of Lords on an appeal.

Applicant further said that the man at the Crystal Palace continued to state that was Mrs. Ryves's son, although he was in no way related to her. It was on that ground he would ask his worship to issue a warrant against him. Mr. Paget: What am I to take that cours

for? Applicant said the man had put himself for-

ward as the son of Mrs. Ryves, and also stated that he had received letters from the Cabinet Ministers during the late trial.

Mr. Paget: I want to see where the obtaining money under false pretences takes place.

Applicant remarked that the money was not received by the man in charity, but owing to the lady's name being over the stall several noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies were induced to take his ods without inquiring the price, and thus gave

m money.

Mr. Paget: I want to see positively the false

Applicant: The man had said the people took

Appleant: The man had said the people took is goods without asking the price.

Mr. Paget: But you must first ascertain that has asked for money under the representation

ne has asked for money under the representation of being Mrs. Ryves's son, or the proceeding you are asking for is premature.

Applicant could not say that was so, but the man had admitted selling goods at his stall, at prices which he could not have got if he had not represented himself as the son of Mrs. Ryves.

Mrs. Pares said it is could be proved participated.

represented himself as the son of Airs. Ryves.

Mr. Paget said if it could be proved parties had given him money under such fulse representation, then there would be ground for granting a Warrant.

Applicant considered the admission of the man enough for that, and that he had made use of the hames of the Earl of Clarendon, Duke of Somer set, and the Earl of Harrington, and even that of the Queen

Mr. Paget said proof must first be brought of the false pretence and the obtaining money by it, and then he would grant the warrant, but as it stood at present he could not accede to the re-

The parties having thanked his worship left

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN CAMBER-WELL.

Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday morning a large piece of coping fell from the front of a house in Church-street, Camberwell, killing a lady who was passing, and seriously injuring another, who was taken to the hospital.

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poration, a steam tramroad extending about 250 miles in the province of Bahla.

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Of the 75,000 shares which form the present share.

works.

Of the 75,000 shares which form the present sharecapital of the Company, 25,000 have been set apart for
issue in Brazil, of which over 22,000 have been already
applied for by the Provisional Government of Bahia and
by residents in the city of Bahia and in the province;
and of the 49,000 reserved for England, only 15,000 remains for issue to the public.

main for issue to the public.

Prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, can be obtained at the bankers', brokers', and solicitors', and also at the offices of the Company.

The Charter and the Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the Company.

Applications for shares, accompanied by the necessary deposits, will be received by the bankers of the Company, Should a less number be allotted than is applied for the surplus will go towards the payment on allotment. In cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full

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